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Sketches Drawn from Marshall
and Vicinity, Past and Present

1910

—By—

The Students of the Marshall High School



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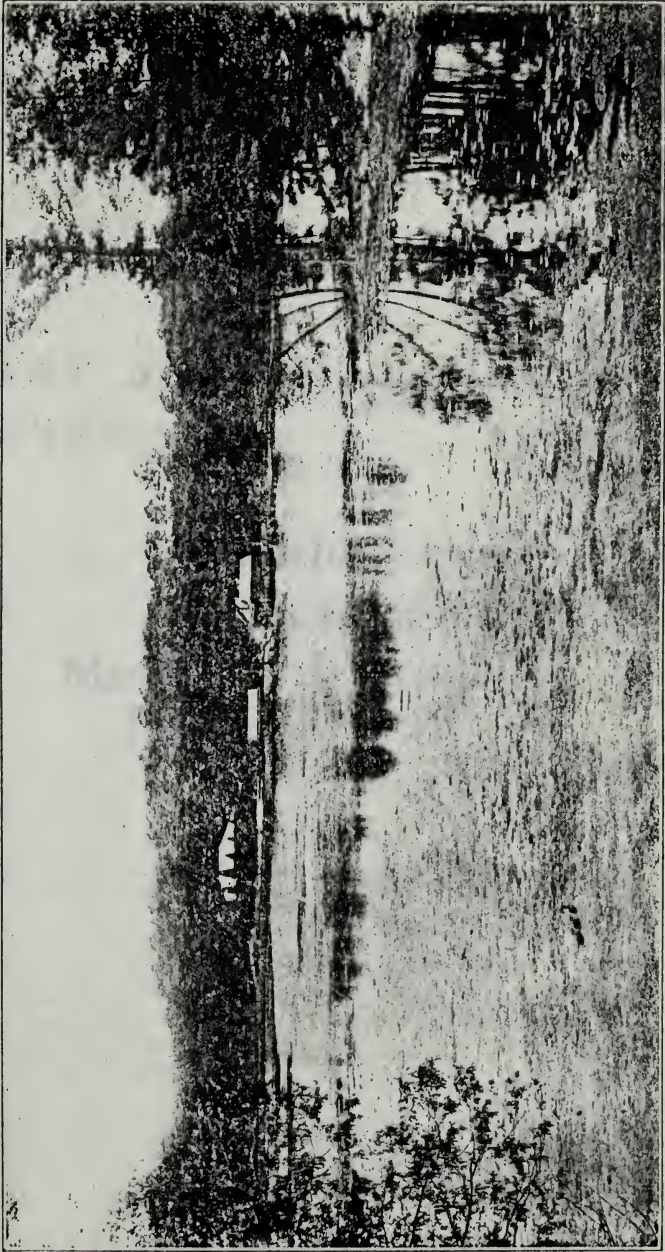
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Marshall, Texas

High sketches drawn from Marshall
and vicinity

Dallas

1919



Sue Belle Lake

Sketches
Drawn from
Marshall and Vicinity,
Past and Present



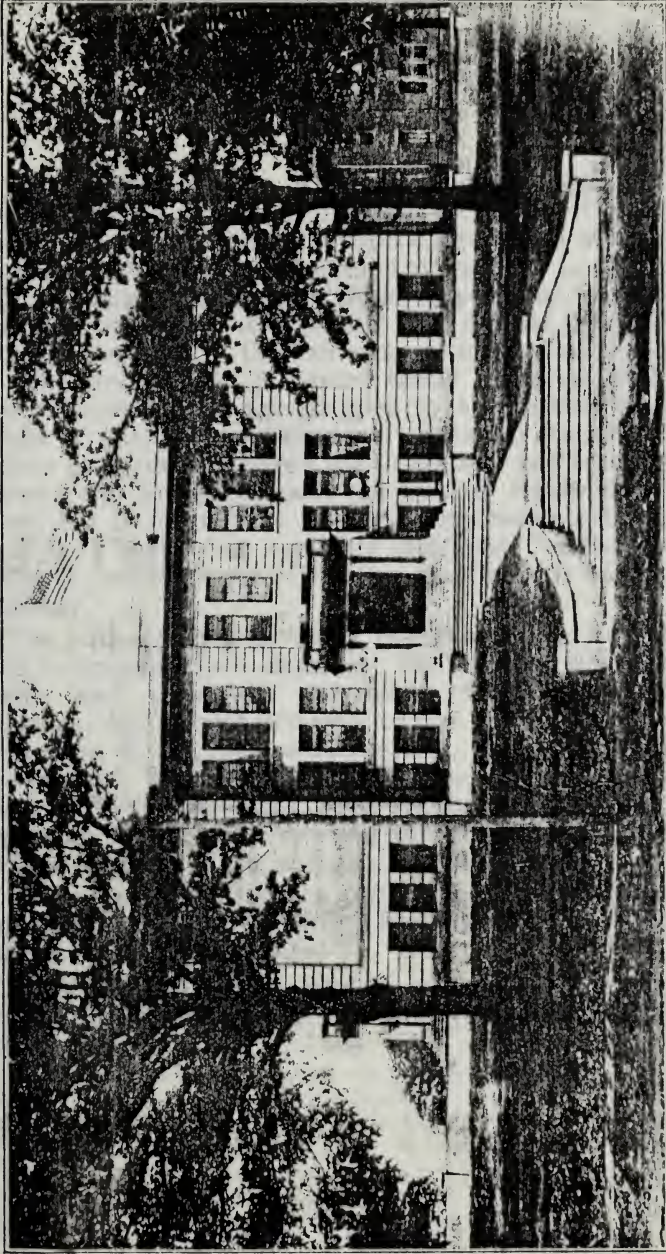
A Woodland Scene Near Sue Belle Lake

DEDICATED



To the recently organized
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

In anticipation of its service to Harrison
County and the City of Marshall



The Marshall High School

11. 1. 1917
11. 3. 1917

FOREWORD.

This publication is a crude, zigzag endeavor, headed, we hope, mainly in the right direction. It grew "from a desire to utilize the pupil's interest in his environment, to develop community pride, to base English composition upon a direct experience, and to dignify it by putting it in print." The regular practice in the preparation of English composition was adhered to: The content was discussed freely in the English class. Projects were agreed upon by the teacher and groups of students, or individual students. Usually a further conference between the "authors" and teacher followed. In some instances the teacher required revision, but in most cases the first copy was accepted. Thus the "book" has certainly not been "edited to eradicate juvenile errors. But this statement is hardly necessary."

The authors wish to thank everybody who helped them to prepare these sketches: the citizens, who patiently and cheerfully answered the numerous questions; Mr. Ernest Winkler, of the State University, Austin, Texas, who wrote letters, suggestive and encouraging; Miss Adele Glasgow, who assisted in collecting the illustrations; Miss Margaret Jane Fogle-song, who inspired and directed the undertaking, and financed much of it by means of entertainments.

Thanks are also due the principals of the various schools who cheerfully financed the engraving of their respective school buildings.

"May the community receive our effort with forbearance in the hope that the next generation will do better."

THE AUTHORS.

~~64017771~~

11/23

MEMORANDUM

Reference is made to the report of the Committee on the Administration of the Government, dated July 1, 1946, and to the report of the Committee on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, dated July 1, 1946.

The Committee on the Administration of the Government has recommended that the President should have the authority to appoint and remove all officers and employees of the Executive Branch of the Government, subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

The Committee on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government has recommended that the President should have the authority to appoint and remove all officers and employees of the Executive Branch of the Government, subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

It is recommended that the President should have the authority to appoint and remove all officers and employees of the Executive Branch of the Government, subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

Very truly yours,

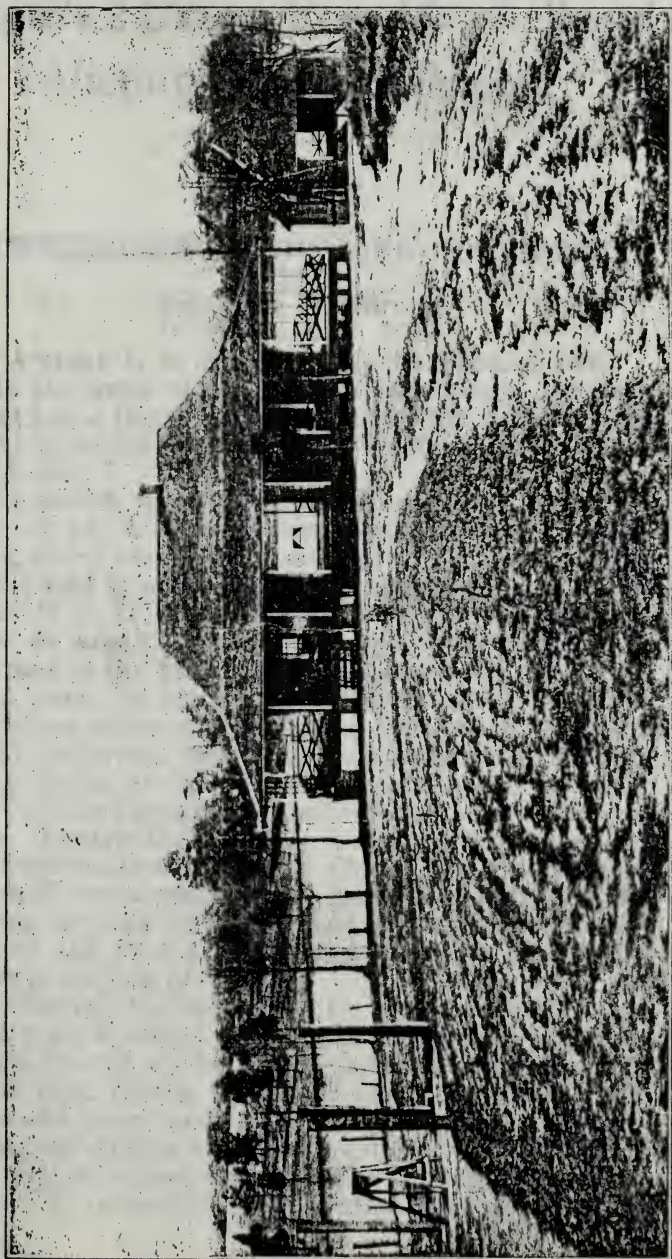
MEMORANDUM

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Scene at the City Park

Sketches Drawn from Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present

SKETCH I.

DETERMINING A TINY LINK IN A GREAT CHAIN.

By Emma Mae Brotze

“A chain is no stronger than its weakest link.”

In the great world chain of Democracy, Harrison County is a tiny link. Is it a weak link? Is it doing its proportionate share toward fashioning the great world chain?

To answer these questions let us examine the link. First of all, it is small, containing about 873 square miles, which means that our high school campus could be put into it more than eight thousand times. It is about 19 to 28 miles in width and a little over 38 miles in length. Next, let us see where this bit of land lies in the great world. Its longitude is 94.5 degrees west; its latitude 32.5 degrees north. In other words, an airplane flying due east from Marshall would, accidents excepted, pass over the Atlantic Ocean, on to Africa, through Arabia, barely touching the Turkish Empire, then into Persia, on to Afghanistan, through India, and at last reach its destiny in the southwestern portion of China. Going west from Marshall the airplane would cross the United States, passing through New Mexico, Arizona, and California, on into the Pacific Ocean, right back to the southwestern portion of China.

Following the course of this chain, with Harrison County as a center, the links adjoining her are: Marion County on the North, Caddo Parish, Louisiana, on the east, Panola, Rusk, and Gregg Counties on the south and Gregg and Upshur Counties on the west.

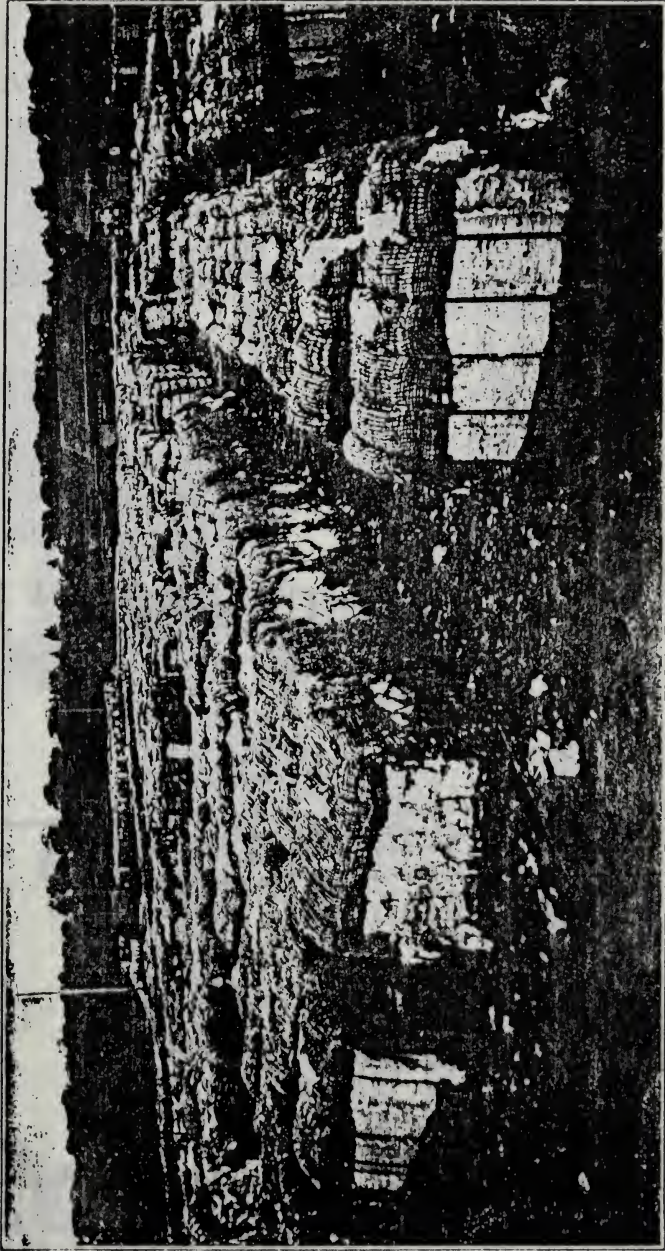
A good climate is one of the most essential factors of a well developed country. The climate of Harrison County is temperate. The winters are usually short

and mild. However, the winter climate varies during the consecutive years, because of the appearance of sudden cold waves, frequently designated as "northers," which may occur any time between November and April. A sudden fall of temperature, a biting north wind, and often a fall of sleet or snow warns the people of the approach of a "norther". The weather then remains very disagreeable for a period covering a few hours or perhaps several days. However, despite this fact the sun might burst forth on a cold winter morning and find a timid violet, all alone on a hill, shyly peeping from its cold, wintry bed. Then roses also are frequently seen to peep into the windows, shedding their fragrance on a Christmas day.

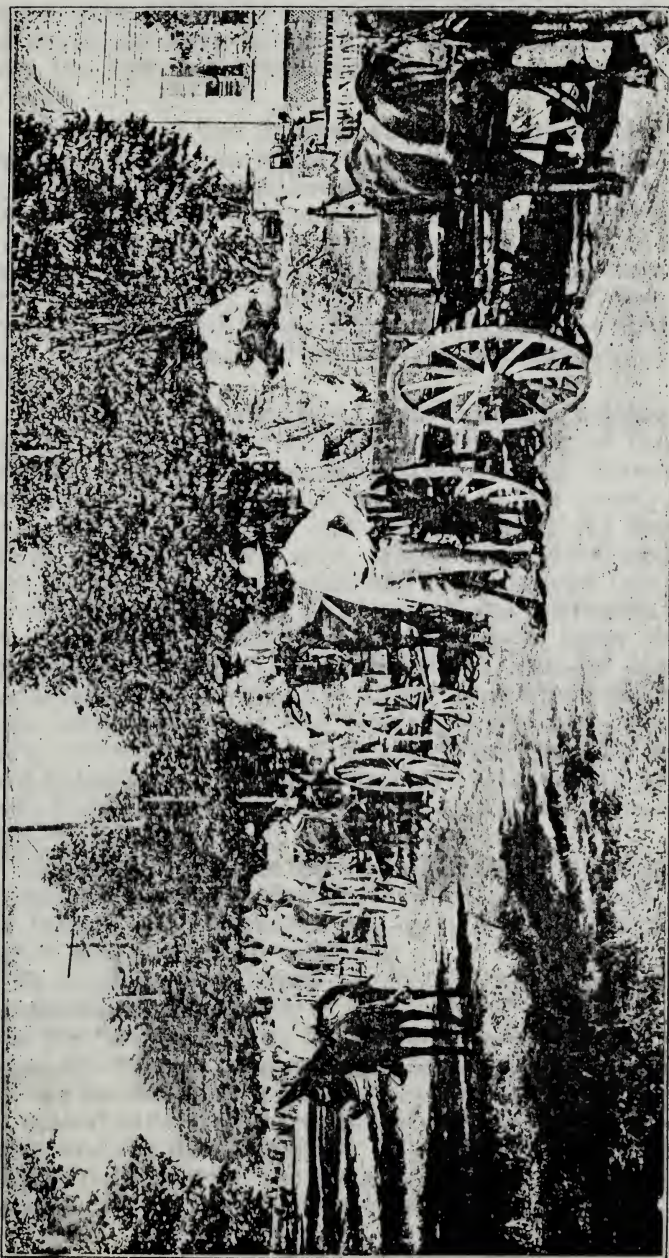
The summer climate varies also. Some summers are very cool, with scarcely more than a month of very hot weather. On the other hand, others are sultry during the entire season, with the temperature continually rising above 100 degree F. One advantage of the summer weather is that two harvests of some crops may be had; and more than enough time for maturing all crops is furnished, since the average length of the growing season is about eight months.

The driest year, Harrison County can boast of 37.6 inches of rainfall; and the wettest year, 60.9 inches, making an average precipitation of 47.2 inches. The rainy periods usually occur during the spring months, while the dry spells come during the summer months. Of course, both wet and dry seasons damage the crops, but this drawback has been, to some extent, overcome by the establishment of drainage systems.

The topography is that of a dissected plain with rolling divides, sloping steeply toward the bottoms of the larger streams. The hills of the country are found in those sections which have a deep sandy mantle. The rougher sections may be found about four miles northeast of Hallsville, northwest of Eagleton, and a short distance east of Woodlawn. The smoothest section is in the southeastern part of the country. The fan-shaped drainage basins narrow as they approach the large streams, among which Little Cypress Creek and Sabine River are most conspicuous. The valleys with the wide, open, shallow basins and deep plains



"Cotton Scene"



Cotton-Marketing Scene, Lafayette Street

make the surrounding country well adapted to agriculture. The elevations range from 150 feet to 400 feet above sea level, Marshall having an elevation of about 400 feet and Woodlawn about 310 feet above sea level.

Tributaries of the Sabine and Red Rivers are the means by which the county is drained. The drainage over the greater portion of the county is adequate in average sections, although it varies from excessive to insufficient in certain sections, depending upon the conditions of the season. The northern and eastern parts of the country, through Little Cypress Creek, Cypress Bayou, and Caddo Lake, drain into the Red River while the southern part drains into the Sabine River.

Agriculture has flourished and been the leading industry of Harrison County since the days of the early settlers. The conclusion may be easily drawn from this fact that there is good soil in the county. The soils may be divided into two divisions: (1) the upland or sedimentary soils, which have developed from the weathering of sands and clays derived from the older land formations to the north and northwest; (2) the lowland or alluvial soils. Each of these is divided into series, the first of which includes the Susquehana series with five types, the Orangeburg series with four types, the Norfolk series with two types, the Ruston series with two types, the Caddo and Lupkin series with one type each; the second includes the Sanders series with three types, the Kalmia series with one type, and the Meadow.

The upland soils are fairly productive and easily adapted to the staple rather than to special crops.. The lowlands are productive, but as a rule are poorly drained and subject to overflow.

To increase the general production of the county a diversification of crops is necessary. This also enables the farmer to raise his home supplies and make cotton his surplus money crop. Other essential factors are an increase in the organic-matter content of the upland soils, the prevention of the erosion on the slopes, and the drainage of the alluvial soils. The prevailing credit system, the outgrowth of tenant farming with the high rate of interest charged under it,

is also a factor which in the past has retarded the agricultural development of the country.

The average price of farming land lies probably between \$10 and \$12 an acres, with a range from \$5 to \$25. About 48 per cent of the farms are operated by the owners. The average-sized farm is 95 acres, classing each tenancy as a farm. There are a number of large holdings, especially in the eastern half of the county.

The following is quoted from a report of Mr. Dean, our County Demonstrator:

"We have in the country 24 local farm bureaus represented by all classes of people including the business and professional men as well as the best elements of agricultural men of the county. We are pleased to say that the hands of our county agent, Mr. Dean, have been strongly supported by everyone he could ask to encourage his work. Our agents Councils throughout the county have a president, a vice-president, and secretary, and are in close communication with the county agents in their work calculated to strengthen the progressive interests of the county.

"We have in the county 43 boys' and girls' clubs organized and are in good working order. These boys and girls throughout the county, in performing the duties impressed upon them by the leading members of the clubs, do not fail to recognize the fact that there are great moral interests resting upon their shoulders, and that they must some time in the near future take the place of older heads, who are now showing their faith in the sense of right and their love for their fellow-men by looking after the spiritual and moral growth of the youths of the country.

"We had built in the county last year 28 new homes. We had 104 homes improved and we furnished 13 building plans which have not been completed. We influenced the installation of two new farm home-water systems. We influenced the improvement of 114 home yards in the county. We caused sanitary improvement in almost innumeral homes. We influenced crop rotation on 26 farms constituting 2,080 acres. The crops commonly used are corn, peas, peanuts, velvet beans, cotton, clover, and sweet and Irish potatoes. We established in the county last year 4



A Large Pecan Tree Near Marshall

large pastures, comprising 5,300 acres. We renovated and improved 9 pastures, comprising 2,700 acres. We induced two farmers to clear their farms of stumps, clearing up 68 acres. We induced 28 farmers to store surplus food for winter use. From 3 road demonstrations we had 30 miles of road improved. We had 17 farmers to attend the short course given at College Station in 1918. We feel that from the interest being expressed in the farmers' short course that we may have at least 100 from the county this year.

"We also have a commuity canning plant in Marshall by which there was quite a lot of corn, okra, beans, sweet potatoes, peaches, pears, plums, berries, and cabbage canned for winter use. A great many families are supplied with the above eatables by this local industry, due largely to the activities of the Concl of Defense. The above enterprise amounts to the saving of several thousand dollars to Marshall and Harrison County.

"Considering the high price of material, building activities are at a high ebb, both in Marshall and the rural portion of the county."

References:

Texas Almanac, 1914, page 235.

Soil Survey of Harrison County, U. S. Dept. Ag. Bulletin (1913), Vanluyne and Byers.

East Texas, Texas Dept. Ag. Bul. No. 38, Milner.

Report of Co. Demonstrator, R. A. Dean.

SKETCH II.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF HARRISON COUNTY.

By James Rosborough.

Before 1839 Harrison County was a border county, there being only one white person living west of this place. The people had only a few acres in cultivation and the meat was supplied by hunting. Indians frequently raided this county, often killing people, and carrying off supplies of stock. This necessitated the building of a stockade, which was erected about where Hallsville now stands, named Fort Crawford.

On the twenty-eighth day of January an act was

passed by the Congress of the Republic which made this county a county. It was named for Jonas Harrison, a prominent lawyer, who immigrated to this state in 1819.

Early in 1839 an election was called by chief justice George B. Atkins, for the purpose of establishing a seat of justice. Greensboro, which is situated about twelve miles south of Marshall on the Sabine river, was chosen. The county officers chosen were George May, Sheriff; Obediah Hendrick, District Clerk; C. K. Andrews, County Clerk; and George McJimpsey, county surveyor. There were about one hundred and fifty voters in the county, at this time.

The new county started off very well. The Court met at fairly regular intervals, Judge Harsford being the district judge. The Judge was not averse to a "merry tippie" when it did not conflict with the duties of his office. On one occasion he addressed the grand jury composed of as rough looking men as any frontier could boast, picturesquely arrayed in their buckskin suits and with their weapons in easy reach and with willing hearts and ready hands to use them should a shadow of an opportunity appear. He commenced his charge by saying:

"Gentlemen of the grand jury, you are the most august and powerful body in the world. You have more power than the Czar of Russia, the proud Sultan of Turkey, yea, more than any crowned head in Europe. You are not simply an Anglo-Saxon grand jury, but you are an Anglo-Saxon, Sabino, Texan grandjury." At the close he said: "Gentlemen, the court will not allow you to take any 'spirits' into your grandjury room but when you adjourn from time to time the court has no objection whatever to you indulging in a social glass and indeed the court will occasionally join you."

An act passed by Congress January 30, 1841, authorized the division of Harrison county into a new judicial district. The new district was called Panola. A group of men composed of Seaborn Robinson, John Clifton, David Hill, Peter Whetstone, and James Williams were appointed to select a site for the new judicial court, which was to be named Marshall. They selected the present site in the summer of 1841 and

the town was laid out on one hundred and sixty acres. Log stores were erected from the stately forest and a business aspect prevailed in this little village. In the fall of this year the division of Harrison county was declared unconstitutional and Panola county became Harrison again. In the meantime the commissioners who had been appointed for the purpose had changed the county seat to Pulaski, which is thirty miles south east of Marshall on the east bank of the Sabine river. Much dissatisfaction came from this location because of its distance from the center of the population. An election was called and Marshall was elected as the county seat of Harrison county, and it has since remained so.

In the year 1850 the Legislature passed an act incorporating the Vicksburg, Louisiana, and Texas railroad. It was to run along the thirty-second degree north latitude and it was to receive a bonus of sixteen sections to the mile. Marshall on the east with El Paso on the west were to be the points in Texas, with connections on the east with Shreveport and Vicksburg. The first construction work was done in 1855, at Marshall. At the beginning of the war the Southern Pacific running from Swanson's Landing, on Caddo lake, to Marshall was completed.

In 1842 Peter Whetstone donated ten acres for the purpose of having a school. A log room was erected in the same year and in 1851 a brick building was erected, which is part of the present West End School. The Massonic institute was built in 1845 by that lodge, it being the only school for ladies in the South.

After 1850 the county filled up rapidly with a class of people exhibiting energy and enterprise in all the departments of life. It grew to such a degree in wealth and refinement that at the beginning of the war between the states Harrison county was the wealthiest county in the state. Harrison county also paid more into the Revenue of the state than any other county. Intelligence prevailed, refinement shone in every circle of society, and hospitality greeted the friend and stranger on every threshold. Then came the great war monster which swept away that pride and joy of the Confederate states, Southern Chivalry—never to be seen again.

When a break with the Union seemed inevitable a Convention was called at Austin in February, 1861. The delegates from this county were W. T. Scott, A. Pope, W. B. Ocheltree, M. J. Hall, and Gil McKay. On the second day of March 1861 our state seceded.

The first Company to leave this county were the W. P. Lane Rangers, who left on the nineteenth day of April 1861. Many other companies followed.

Reference: Mr. W. P. Lane (material found in a Newspaper in Mr. T. P. Young's office.)

Mrs. I. Y. Rosborough, old settler.

SUMMARY.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. W. Lively we have been given the following information:

"Harrison County was made January 28, 1839.

"First election in Harrison was in the summer of 1839.

"First County Judge, George G. Adkins who held the election under appointment of President Lamar.

"First District Clerk, Obadiah Hendrick.

"First County Clerk, C. K. Andrews.

"First Sheriff, George Mayes.

"First Congressman, John M. Clifton.

"First Lawler, George Davis McJimsey.

"First Court held at Greensboro twelve miles due south of Marshall.

"Pulaski was never county seat of the present Harrison county. Peter Whetstone never gave Marshall as county seat of Harrison. Peter Whetstone had a league of land, and out of the center he gave one hundred and sixty acres for the town, the east one half, and twenty or thirty lots out of the west half, for public purposes.

"Harrison county was named for Jonas Harrison, a noted lawyer from Red River County.

"First election in Harrison was held at the home of Tom Timmons, eighteen miles South of Marshall and three miles west of Elysian Fields and at John Wells', six miles North of Marshall. This date bears name of O. Hendricks."

Reference: Article by J. W. Livery, files of Marshall Messenger, 1917.

NOVEMBER 11, 1918.

As pearly dawn came peeping thru the sky,
The dark blue shades of night her mantle dropped;
The silver stars were hidden from the eye;
The winging of the nightbird soon was stopped;
The tiny infant morn drew its first breath;
The new day from heaven to earth did swiftly fly.
Bent on its laurels, ignorant of death,
But faintly this day did know its destiny.
The birds ecstatic'ly began to sing;
The day looked round and half did wonder why:
The whistles blew and the bells did loudly ring.
A discarded journal the winds did toss on high:
November the eleventh, her own name she did spy
And cried "An armistice, now gladly can I die!"

MILDRED JONES.

PEACE.

The boys were gone, 'tis sad but true,
To a land across the sea;
But they had gone great deeds to do
For their country: for you and for me.
The Angel of Death passed lightly at first
Scarcely a lad took he;
Yet the god of War would quench his thirst
With Fate's victims, who'er they be.
But now those hours are of the past:
Let us all rejoice with glee
For where the vulture of war flew fast,
The doves of peace we see.
Oh happy, happy thought, at last
The whole wide world is free!

MILDRED JONES.

SKETCH III.

HOW THE COUNTY WAS NAMED.

By Esther Jasper.

"Few people know where Harrison County got its name," Dr. J. W. Lively said to me the evening I went to him for information concerning the early history of Harrison County. "I have asked several different men and they all said they didn't know. But I know. An old lady, Mrs. Mauldin told me. She is dead now, but she told me that years ago. It is named for a man named Harrison who came here from Georgia. Mrs. Mauldin remembered her father's having pointed him out to her when she was only a child. She said that he was a very ugly man. There is a quite funny story connected with him," he finished and paused.

"Can you tell me about it now?" I asked, and thus prompted he told me the following story:

"Mr. Harrison, a trusted and well-liked man of Georgia decided to bring his family and come to Texas. On the night before his departure his neighbors gathered in to give him a farewell party.

"Now, as before stated, Mr. Harrison altho a very good man, was exceedingly ugly. Indeed, he was so ugly that one of his neighbors gave him a walking cane as a farewell gift with this admonition, 'If, when you get to Texas, you ever find a man uglier than yourself, give him this walking stick'.

"Mr. Harrison left the next morning. He came to Texas, and settled about ten miles out from Marshall.

"Some time passed and he still had his walking cane. Then one day, when he came to town, he saw a very ugly, overgrown looking fellow. After looking at him for a minute or so, Mr. Harrison walked up to him and said, 'I have a walking stick which was given to me when I left Georgia. They told me then that if I ever found an uglier man than I to give him the cane. I have never found him before, but I guess I will give it to you.'

"The stranger seemed puzzled. 'What do you mean?' he asked.

"Mr. Harrison explained a little more fully and handed him the cane. The other man was angry by

then and taking the cane he began to beat the giver severely.

"No one interfered for in those days every man was supposed to fight his own battles. Neither did Mr. Harrison resist. He had done nothing wrong, he said, only done what he was told to do."

Reference: Mr. J. W. Lively, 1202 E. Fannin St., Marshall, Texas.

SKETCH IV.

ONE OF THE OLDEST HOUSES IN HARRISON COUNTY.

By Lucille McDaniel.

"Oscar Hope came from Yazoo County, Mississippi, to the Republic of Texas in 1845, settling at Port Caddo where he, in common with nearly all the pioneers of this section, opened a plantation in the rich gray loam of Caddo Lake region. Here Mr. Hope erected a two story double log house. The logs were sawed from pine trees by an old fashioned circular saw known as a peck saw. This was the pioneer type of the circular saw, and was run by horse power. It had only three or four teeth, and of course, the manufacture of lumber with a peck saw was a slow process. Mr. Hope had the logs for his Texas home sawed five inches thick and twelve inches wide and eighteen feet long.

Two large rooms, two stories high, constitute the main body of the building. A twelve-foot hall runs between the rooms; ten-foot galleries extend the entire length of the building in front, above and below, and two shed rooms stand at the back. Instead of the usual pioneer stick and dirt chimney, Mr. Hope made a kiln of brick, the first ever burned in this immediate section, and put a tall brick chimney to each of the main rooms.

This venerable old home is the oldest inhabited house in Harrison County, if not in all Eastern Texas. To all intents and purposes it is "as good as new". The heavy pine logs, made into building material by a slow process in 1845, are yet as sound as a dollar, and destined evidently to furnish shelter for the de-

scendants of the elder Hope for many years to come. Of course the body of the house has outlived several roofs. The first roof was of oak boards, the last two of cypress hand made shingles. The chimneys have also been rebuilt once. This comfortable and habitable old pioneer home stands in sight of the present railroad village of Karnack and is occupied by Oscar Hope Jr., the youngest member of the family.

—From "The News Magazine Supplement of the Dallas Morning News" dated Sunday, July 7, 1907." Lent to English Department by Mrs. Henry Turney.

SKETCH V.

HARRISON COUNTY'S FAMOUS DUELIST.

By Marion Hudson.

When the question of dueling is brought forth for consideration, Texas comes forward to claim her share of prominent duelers. Indeed, Texas stands as one of the foremost states in claiming a large number of duelists. General Albert Sidney Johnston, Felix Houston, Governor Lubbock, Colonel Thomas William Ward, Sam Houston, and Louis Trezevant Wigfall, some of Texas' most prominent men, engaged in the old time practice of dueling.

Louis Trezevant Wigfall is more closely connected with Harrison County than any of his fellow duelers; therefore, it is with him we shall deal. In 1845 a law partnership was formed between Wigfall and Orcheltree, and the former came to Texas. He remained at Galveston a short time, and thence proceeded to Nacogdoches, and from there to Marshall, where the firm of Ochiltree, Jennings and Wigfall was formed.

Wigfall's earlier career was one of political strife and hot headedness. Louis Wigfall was born in South Carolina in 1810. Upon completing his college course in 1831, he at once embraced the profession of the law, and took an active part in politics, soon becoming involved in personal difficulties. He was one of the archetypes of the vanished "fire-eating" school of duelists and public men of the old South, a type that disappeared forever when the Southern cross was furled at Appomatox.

His first and most noted personal difficulty was one with Preston S. Brooks. In 1838-40 Wigfall and Brooks were both prominent residents of the town of Edgefield, South Carolina. During a political campaign a political card was printed in one of the local newspapers which gave Wigfall great offense. Wigfall found that Whitfield Brooks, the father of Preston Brooks, was the author and challenged him to a duel. Whitfield Brooks was an old man and paid no attention to the challenge whereupon Wigfall hot headedly "posted" him as a coward and tacked the notice on the courthouse door. Chancellor Carroll, a friend to both parties, saw the notice and announced his intention of tearing it down, when Wigfall said, "Do it, and I will shoot you." Although friends interfered, Wigfall remained obstinate, and a duel was arranged for the following morning. A few moments later, Wigfall saw Tom Byrd, a young lawyer, in the act of tearing down the notice, and ordered that he desist on pain of being shot. "I reckon two can play that game," said Byrd, as he tore the notice from the door. Those were his last words, for Wigfall shot him through the heart. The shooting was regarded as a deplorable affair as Byrd was a promising young citizen; however, Wigfall was acquitted.

The next day after the shooting of Byrd the duel between Carroll and Wigfall took place. The weapons for dueling were pistols and the distance ten paces. The word was given and the report of the firearms was instantancous, but neither man was hit. The seconds then interfered, and as Wigfall and Carroll had previously been good friends the matter was adjusted. The friends shook hands and entered the same carriage to ride to the town of Hamburg.

On the way to Hamburg they met Preston Brooks, who having been absent had just returned that morning, when he heard that Wigfall had "posted" his father as a coward. He was in a furious mood and demanded immediate satisfaction for the insult to his family, which Wigfall readily granted. The party immediately retraced its steps to the scene of the first duel. Brooks and Wigfall took their places, Carroll acting as one of the seconds to his previous antagonist. At the first fire, both men fell, and both were

so badly wounded that a second exchange could not be had. Both men recovered and the feud gradually died out, but their personal relations never became friendly. Such was the past of the man who for years was prominent in the political life of Harrison County.

During his residence in Marshall however Wigfall lived in peace and no personal difficulties arose to mar his splendid public career. In 1857 Wigfall was elected to the State Senate from Harrison County; in 1858 he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the Senate. After Texas seceded, Wigfall was engaged in active service for a short time. On the downfall of the Southern Confederacy, he escaped to Cuba, and from thence made his way to London. After a few years he returned to America, where, broken in health and fortune he passed away on the 15th of February 1874, in Galveston. His body was followed by his friends to its last resting place in the Episcopal Cemetery, where it now lies, the tombstone bearing this inscription:

LOUIS TREZEVANT WIGFALL

Senator in the Congress of the United States
Senator in the Congress of the Confederate States
First Commander of the Texas Brigade of the army
of Northern Virginia
Born April 21, 1810
Died Feb. 15, 1874
Brave, Tender, True.

Reference: Galveston News, November 24, 1918.

SKETCH VI.

EARLY AMUSEMENTS.

By Edna Mae McDaniel.

During the early days of Harrison county, some of the most interesting amusements were log rolling, house raisings, corn shuckings, quilting bees, square dancing, candy pullings, and pound parties.

Log rollings, altho a thing of the past, used to be an interesting affair, in which the whole community participated. If a farmer had a plot of ground to be

cleared he would make it known to all his neighbors that on a certain day he would have a "log rollin'" there. On that day the women of the community would take large baskets or boxes of dinner, while the men would take axes and peck saws to help cut the trees down. After the trees were cut, ten or fifteen men would carry a tree to the "log heap" and burn it. Log rollings are still in style in some places, but they are more private and the good dinners are not served. To-day man takes a pair of mules, a saw, and a chain and clears his land.

Corn shuckings are also a thing of the past. In the nineteenth century "Corn shuckin's" were every day occurrences. The corn was hauled from the field to the cribs and then piled in long heaps in front of the crib. After the corn was hauled in, the neighbors were invited to the "corn shuckin'." The men, girls, and boys shucked corn while the women cooked supper. The old saying, "Sweet sixteen and never been kissed," originated about this time. There were red ears of corn, and white ears of corn. If a girl shucked a red ear, her sweetheart could kiss her. When sixteen years old, if she had never shucked a red ear of corn, the people would say, "Sweet sixteen and never been kissed." After the corn shucking and supper, dancing was the main event until late into night.

Square dancing was another social event enjoyed mostly by the younger people. Some of the expressions were "Swing your partners," "All promonade", "Balance all".

Reference: Mr. G. M. McDaniel.

SKETCH VII.

MARSHALL AND HARRISON COUNTY DURING THE CIVIL WAR AND THE RECON- STRUCTION PERIOD.

By Judith Whaley.

November 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected President. State after state began to secede from the union. A state convention was called to assemble at Austin in February 1861. The delegates from this county to the Secession convention were Col. W. T.

Scott, Col. A. Pope, Judge W. B. Ochiltree, Col. M. J. Hall and Gil McKay Esq. On the second day of March 1861, our state seceded from the union.

One of the acts of the convention was that authority was given the Governor to call two regiments of Rangers for frontier service, to fill the places of the U. S. troops who were abandoning their posts and leaving the state to the depredations of the Indians and treacherous Mexicans. About April 1st Sheriff A. W. Crawford received orders from the Governor to raise one company from Harrison County and adjoining counties. The sheriff authorized Captain Richardson to organize the company and in a few days received applications from Harrison, Panola, Upshur and Marion counties to the number of 110 men; and on the 19th of April Captain Sam J. Richardson organized the W. P. Lane Rangers, which was the first company to leave the county.

The 2nd company to leave was the "Marshall Guards" Capt. F. S. Bass, 3rd company the "Texas Hunters" Capt. T. W. Minton, 4th company "Bass Greys" Capt. K. M. VanZandt. Then followed the "Texas Invincibles" Capt. W. B. Hill, "Clough Rangers" Capt. Gil McKay, "Hendricks Company" Capt. S. B. Hendricks, "Harrison County Lancers" Capt. Phil Brown, "Marshall Mechanics" Capt. U. S. Allen, "Clough and Hill Avengers" Capt. W. L. Pickens, "Cypress Tigers" Capt. Buchan, "McKay's Co." Capt. H. McKay, and Webb's Company" Capt. S. W. Webb. These men suffered the trials and hardships of the four years struggle. All fought bravely to the end when only fragments of the companies that entered the war, returned home.

The town of Marshall at the beginning of the war had a population of about 1,500 white people, and only a very few negroes. As soon as the state seceded Governor Sam Houston refused to take the oath of the Confederate States, and Lieutenant Governor Edward Clark of Marshall was sworn in as Governor. Later on another Marshall citizen was elected Governor, Mr. Pendleton Murrah, making two Confederate Governors from Marshall.

When Vicksburg and Port Hudson fell, 1863, the Confederacy was cut in twain, and communication

with our capital (Richmond) was cut off. It became necessary to have headquarters in the Trans Mississippi Department. Marshall, Texas, was chosen as the place, and various departments established here: Postoffice Department in the West End School building with General Hugre as Postmaster General; Treasury Department in the old Masonic Institute building, with Dr. James H. Starr as treasurer; Ordinance Department with Major Alexander as chief. This department, located where the Electric Plant is now situated and known as Locks mill, was a large two-story frame structure, to which was added a large two-story brick building. In these buildings were located various departments such as Hat Department, Shoe Department, Saddle and Harness Department, Cartridge Department. The Hat Department was under the management of R. Knight and Wm. Umbenstock; the Leather Department was under W. H. Carter; ammunition Department under Col. W. M. Brice; the commissary Department under G. G. Gregg. Supplies were stored in the basements of the Methodist church and Odd Fellows Hall, and other buildings on the square. As all business was suspended, there were plenty of vacant houses.

One and a half miles northwest of town, a large powder mill was erected in which was stored powder for the Trans Mississippi Department. At this place at least forty houses were built for the accommodation of the employees of the mill. A brick building was erected on the hill east of the factory, near or in the land now known as Turney's Park. This was for the storage of powder, and at the end of the war contained a large quantity of powder which for safety was hauled out on surrounding fields and destroyed. Fortifications were built on surrounding hills for the protection of the mill. These fortifications would have been used had not General Dick Taylor disobeyed orders and intercepted General Banks at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, and driven him back down Red River. General Kirby Smith thought General Bank's object was to gain Shreveport, but General Taylor thought otherwise, and events proved that Taylor was right—Banks was after Marshall.

A large frame building for hospital purposes was

erected on the West End School grounds, about one hundred feet south of the present high school building. In this hospital about thirty Missouri and Arkansas Soldiers died, and were buried in the northeast corner of the old cemetery. The place is marked by a handsome monument erected by the Marshall chapter U. D. C.

At the time of surrender there were several thousand Missouri and Arkansas troops stationed here under the command of General Marmaduke. A commissary Department (local) was established to collect for widows, wives and children left destitute, necessary stores. These were distributed to the needy by Mr. D. Baldwin.

At the beginning of the war the only railway facilities Marshall had was the old Southern Pacific, running from Swanson's Landing to within about two miles of town. Major Wm. Bradfield ran a line of stage coaches from Shreveport—via Marshall to Crockett. There was no telegraph communication; the stage coach line was the only way of getting news; and for the four years daily, some of the citizens, thus received the sad news that a loved one had fallen. A wagon train was established between Marshall and Mexico, loaded west with cotton and returning with military stores, medicine, etc., for the army. Rev. J. T. Reggs was in charge of the train which consisted of six mule teams, eight or ten yoke of oxen and a two-wheeled Mexican cart.

April, 1865, Lincoln was assassinated, which made Andrew Johnson president. Soon afterwards Generals Lee and Johnston surrendered, and the Confederate states of America were no more. President Johnson following President Lincoln's policy was inclined to give us a good State Government and our county had good men appointed to office: General Ector was our District Judge, S. R. Perry, Sheriff. But soon the United States Senate by one vote only misused impeaching Johnson and virtually relieved him of all his authority: this was the beginning of the "Scalawag and Carpet Bag" rule. The definitions of these rulers are as follows: a scalawag was a southern citizen who turned Republican for office; therefore a traitor to the South. A carpet Bagger was a northern

“friend” to the negro who came south to get his share of the “loaves and fishes”.

Now comes the blot on our great America—Reconstruction. As stated President Johnson had given us good officers of our own people, but when the Republican machine began to grind, these officers were turned out of office and the “Scum of Creation” came to the top. District Judge, Sheriff, clerks, Mayor, Police and down to Constable were filled with those best qualified to oppress. To uphold them in their dirty work, a Regiment of United States troops was sent here and for many months were camped where the Catholic buildings are now located. This regiment was soon replaced by negro troops. Negro police, negro Representatives, and Negro Politicians had full swing. Lieutenant Stillkammer who was in charge of the Freedman’s Beureau, held court every day. At any time a darkey came to make a complaint, which was always made against the best farmers, no matter how flimsy the complaint, the defendant was fined from \$20 to \$50 with no appeal.

Girls going to school dared not claim one-half the side walk. Men were insulted and arrested, taken to camps and put into prison for days and weeks. The slightest insult on the part of a down-trodden citizen to an official was paid for dearly.

During this time occurred the Bonfouroy tragedy, which created much alarm and excitement. The negroes had the vote and, as they had the majority, used their power to get their men elected. Two negroes, Shack Roberts and David Abney, were elected Senators and John Woodward, Edmund Brown and Mitch Kindall—all negroes—were in the lower house! voted these by bribery, the weapon of a rule or ruin party.

But the South found a means of gaining control of its local affairs. The Ku Klux Klan was organized, and later the Citizens Party was formed, which took a great step towards the righting of the terrible injustice. The Ku Klux Klan was organized in 1868 in the backroom of the store of Hill Hawley and Co., a frame building that stood where the Hilliard-Green building now stands. This was the first organization of the kind west of the Mississippi. It was organized by Theo P. Hawley, W. W. Heartsill, Clarence Kerby,

W. G. Barrett, E. K. Taylor and T. A. Elgin. Mr. Elgin being a printer, printed the constitution and by-laws in the "wee small hours" of the night in Colonel R. W. Longthorny's office. General Hawthorne organized the order of the "white commule", which included all the loyal white citizens of Marshall and the organization was so organized, that if any trouble arose, an alarm by the bells of the town would assemble all the women and children at the court house, and the men by companies under captains and Lieutenants would be ready for work that the occasion would demand.

On voting day, the negroes had been crowding to the polls so that the few re-enfranchised white citizens were not allowed to vote. Major Mienclem and General W. P. Lane gave orders for all negroes to be away from the polls by one o'clock the next election day. By one that day not a negro was near the polls. Soon after-wards when the men who had come here to "teach the people the correct way to live," had collected what they cared for, they left, but not until later when the Citizens Party got things under its control, were the Reconstruction days over.

The citizens' party demanded that they name the County Commissioners. They named the Preceinct Election officers and soon the party vote was increased from 1,500 to 6,000 or more. At one time about forty of the white citizens of Marshall were arrested and carried before the Federal Court at Jefferson, but as it happened only one man was tried and he was fined only one dollar. The party appointed a special committee of twenty-seven to look after the business of the party. The first thing they did was to order the "Carpet Baggers and Scalawags" to leave. Also they selected twelve of the worst negroes to leave the county. All left but two and they lived to regret the fact. Thus Harrison County was gradually restored to the peace and calm she desired.

References: A paper written by W. W. Heartsill, "Marshall and Harrison County as I found them in 1853". Old residents.

SKETCH VIII.

THE HARRISON COUNTY FAIR.

By Alison Turner.

In the years between 1870 and 1880 the Harrison County fair was quite an event for East Texas and the neighboring states. People came from miles around in all sorts of conveyances and either visited their friends or camped.

The fair grounds were situated on the north of the Texas and Pacific railroad's tracks, in what is now known as the Fair Ground Addition. There was a large enclosed place which was fenced in with a high board fence. The fence followed the railroad track and the main entrances were about where the overhead bridges are now. There was a grand stand built in a half circle which faced an enclosed ring with the judges' stand and the band stand in the center.

In this ring all of the prize cattle and horses were led for the judges to decide which were the finest ones. In this ring there was also held the fancy horse back riding. The southern girls could and did ride beautifully. They would come on their pretty, high-spirited, well-bred horses. The ladies who rode wore long riding skirts, which almost touched the ground, and wide brimmed hats around which swept plumes which touched their shoulder. The test in fancy horseback riding was a test of handling a horse to advantage and showing his paces, good points, etc., in so small a space. Horses from all over the United States were sent to enter the horse races at the Harrison County Fair, for money was plentiful and the betting was unlimited, and there was not one premium which was not worth rtying for. The finest cattle, chickens, dogs and hogs were also at this fair.

A large building was given to fine arts and woman's work. It was wonderful to see the lovely quilts which were displayed there. They were of the most intricate patterns, so beautifully put together and so delicately quilted that you could stand studying them for hours. Then there were beautiful collections of bread, jelly, preserves, pickles, cakes, etc.

All of the men took part in the shooting matches.

Sometimes real mountain pigeons were shot. Most of the time, however, glass balls were used in the place of pigeons.

It was the delight of the children to stand by the shooting galleries and pick up the unbroken balls which fell upon the ground. There were small boys who were too small to shoot in the matches, but who stood nearby with a negro-shooter to break the glass balls which the men did not break with their first shot.

The fair was held in the fall and lasted one week or ten days. On the last night of the fair there was held a grand masked ball. The arena was covered with a good floor and all of the young danced. A prize was given to the most graceful dancer. There were prizes given for the best costume. The costumes were in keeping with everything else connected with the Harrison County Fair. They were the very best.

The premiums were all of the very best silver and there were plenty of premiums given. Today you may find in almost any of the old homes in Marshall, premiums which were given at the Harrison County Fair. These premiums were sets of silver spoons, cups, etc. They have stood the wear of years and still appear as they did when they were given.

The fair closed late in the eighteen-seventies or early in the eighteen-eighties. It was not a money making scheme and was run entirely for the pleasure and benefit of the people; so sad to say the fair reached the point, in a few years, where it was bankrupt and it had to close.

The President of the Harrison County Fair Association was Dr. Y. M. Phillipps; the secretary was Mr. W. W. Heartsill; some of the directors were: Mr. Joe Calloway, Captain Norwood, Mr. Dan Dopplemyer, Mr. E. J. Fry, and Dr. A. Sears.

Reference: Robert Turner.

SKETCH IX.

POPULATION AND WEALTH OF HARRISON COUNTY.

By Margaret Dannhaeuser.

In 1910 the population of Harrison County was

37,243 of whom 22,000 were negroes. The 15,243 that remain were made up of English, Irish, German, French, Italian, Spaniards, Jews, Scots, etc. The urban population in 1910 was 11,452 and the rural population was 25,791. The county is divided into eight minor civil divisions called precincts. The population of these precincts in 1910 were as follows:

Precinct 1—2,700.

Precinct 2ⁿ—3,190.

Precinct 3—17,661.

Marshall, City—11,452.

Ward 1—4,238.

Ward 2—3,881.

Ward 3—3,333.

Precinct 4—5,248.

Precinct 5—1,493.

Precinct 6—1,493.

Precinct 6—2,632.

Precinct 7—1,859.

Precinct 8ⁿ—2,460.

ⁿPrecinct 8 organized from part of precinct 2 in 1901, shown by "The Statistics of Population, Texas." Harrison County was classed as a 40,000 populated county by the legislature in 1917; although the population lacks a little of being so large.

The total wealth of Harrison County for 1918 is \$14,325,038.40. The county is composed of 350,000 acres averaging ten dollars per acre. Some of the property was valued a little more for the past year which gave the land a \$3,906,586 value. The city property is valued at \$3,794,845, and the personal property which includes live stock, railways, banks, etc., is valued at \$6,583,607. The number of dollars per capita is approximately \$359.

References: Tax Assessor—Mr. Calloway. Tax Collector—Bryan Blalock. "Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910. Bulletin Population; Texas."

SKETCH X.

VOLUNTARY MEANS OF IMPROVING THE COUNTY.

By Mildred Jones.

The voluntary means of improving the county may be summed up in the following: the Girls' Canning

club, the Boy Scout Organization, Circulating Libraries, Womens clubs, and county amusements, such as fairs and picnics. Each of these organizations has its individual part to play towards making Harrison County more progressive.

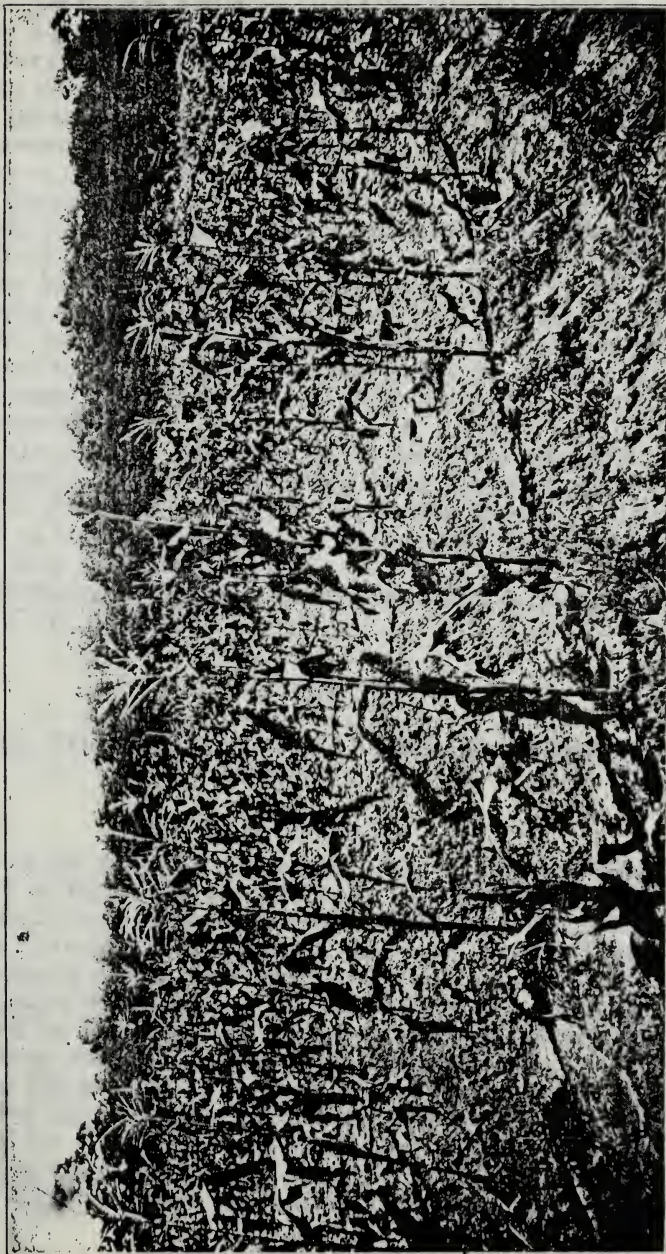
The girls canning club has been a great benefit to the young girls of the county. The instructor for the girls is appointed by the state and gets a salary of seventy-five dollars a month. For some time this position has been held by *Mrs. C. Latimer who visits the county each year to teach the girls the newest and best methods of canning fruits and vegetables. These canning clubs have done much towards teaching the lesson of economy and since the girls get thorough knowledge of how to can food in the way in which it will keep the best, very little is lost through ignorance.

At the present time the only Boy Scout organization in Harrison County is in Marshall and is composed of boys from twelve to sixteen years of age. These boys have been a great help to the city in many respects. During the "clean up" campaigns there were no more cheerful or diligent workers than the Boy Scouts. They have also been of inestimable value to the local Red Cross Chapter in acting as delivery boys, selling Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps and helping in the membership enlistment.

The circulating libraries of the county are no longer in existence. For a time there were a number of books in the care of the County Superintendent. These books were taken out by the teachers of the different schools and circulated throughout the county but this plan, being neither well organized nor well followed, proved a failure. The only schools of the county with libraries worthy of note are those of Hallsville and Marshall; these are the only school libraries in the county that meet the state requirements.

The Harrison County Fair re-opened the year 1916 on the public square in the city of Marshall. It proved to be quite a success. The following year the county fair was held as before with the same good results, but in 1918 the officials decided not to have a fair on account of the great expense occasioned by

*Lately deceased.



Corn Field Near Marshall

the war. These fairs are a benefit to everyone; they give the farmer a chance to exhibit his products; they give all public organizations, such as the schools and literary clubs, an opportunity to show the work they have done; they afford the merchants a good means of advertising, and they are educative to the people in general. It is probable that the county fair will be held as usual in the fall of 1919.

Every two years, about the time for county elections, it has long been the custom in Harrison County to have picnics on which occasions the different candidates have an opportunity to electioneer. At these picnics or "dinners on the grounds", as they are sometimes called, each candidate makes what is commonly known as a "stump" speech in which he enumerates his many good qualities and explains why he should be elected.

About forty years ago there was held annually a Fireman's Picnic for the Firemen of Marshall. Every one in the county made an effort to be able to participate in the celebration. One regrets that this custom has been discontinued.

Reference: Actual observation. Mrs. S. P. Jones. Mr. C. W. LaGrone.

SKETCH XI.

CORN, TOMATO, AND PIG CLUBS OF HARRISON COUNTY.

By J. D. Scott.

For the past two years Harrison County has fallen short in regard to her Clubs for the younger people on the farms. At one time these clubs were doing fine work throughout the county, but the County Commissioners decided that the county was unable to pay the salary of an agent; therefore the clubs gradually ceased to function. For about two years the county has been without an agricultural agent.

In the past year, however, there was an agent appointed by the government and paid by the government for the purpose of organizing new clubs, and gaining back the interest that the people had lost. This agent is known as an Emergency War Agent. In

September of the last year he started about twenty-four new clubs throughout the county. It might be better said that there were new clubs started in twenty-four precincts, as each precinct might have three clubs. There could be one tomato club for girls, one pig club for boys, and one corn club for the boys.

These clubs are organized by the County Agent, as he is now called, for the county has taken him again as the County Demonstration Agent. He has enlisted the help and co-operation of the school trustees, the school teacher and two ladies of each community. These ladies are appointed by the county agent. Enrollment cards were given out last September to each boy and girl wishing to join one of these clubs. These cards were to be signed and given back to the teacher, who will mail them back to the county agent.

Campaigns throughout the county will be started sometime soon for the purpose of getting the boys and girls interested in this work. These clubs are of very much value to the boys and girls and also to the county. They help the boy in many ways: They teach him correct methods of agriculture which he would probably never get otherwise; he learns to put into practice the facts of scientific agriculture, and most of all these clubs make rural life more attractive.

Our County demonstration agent is looking forward to great things from the different clubs this year.

Reference: County Demonstration Agent, Mr. Robert A. Dean.

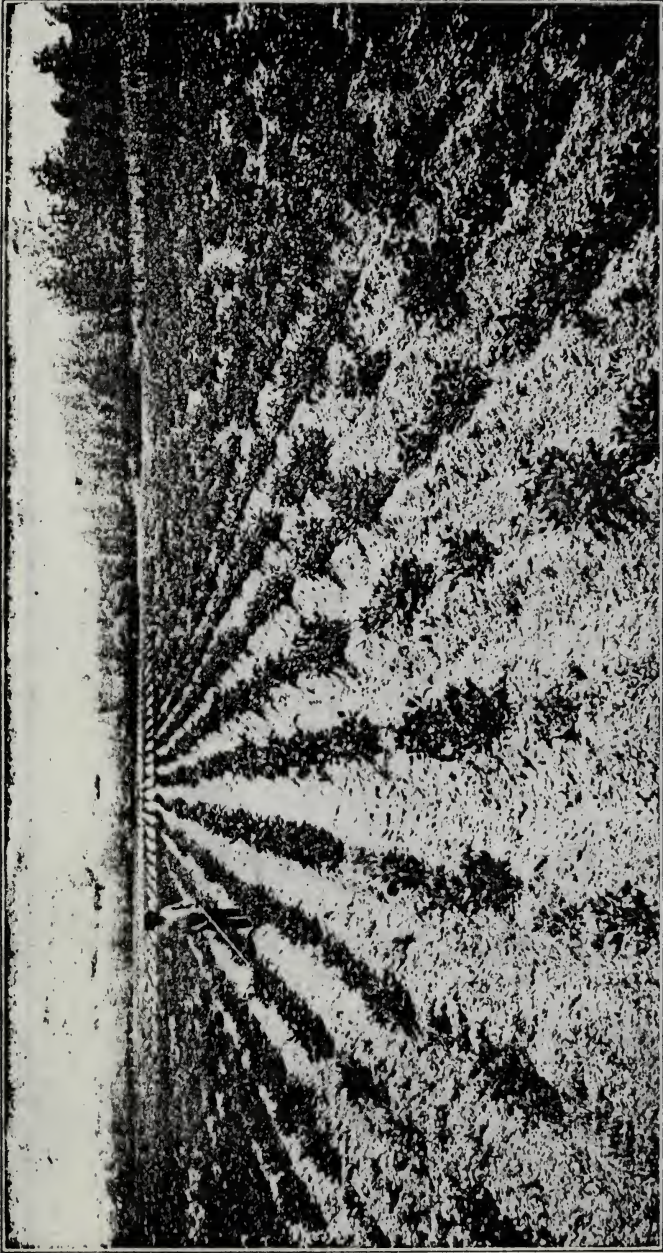
SKETCH XII.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND ACRES OF HARRISON COUNTY.

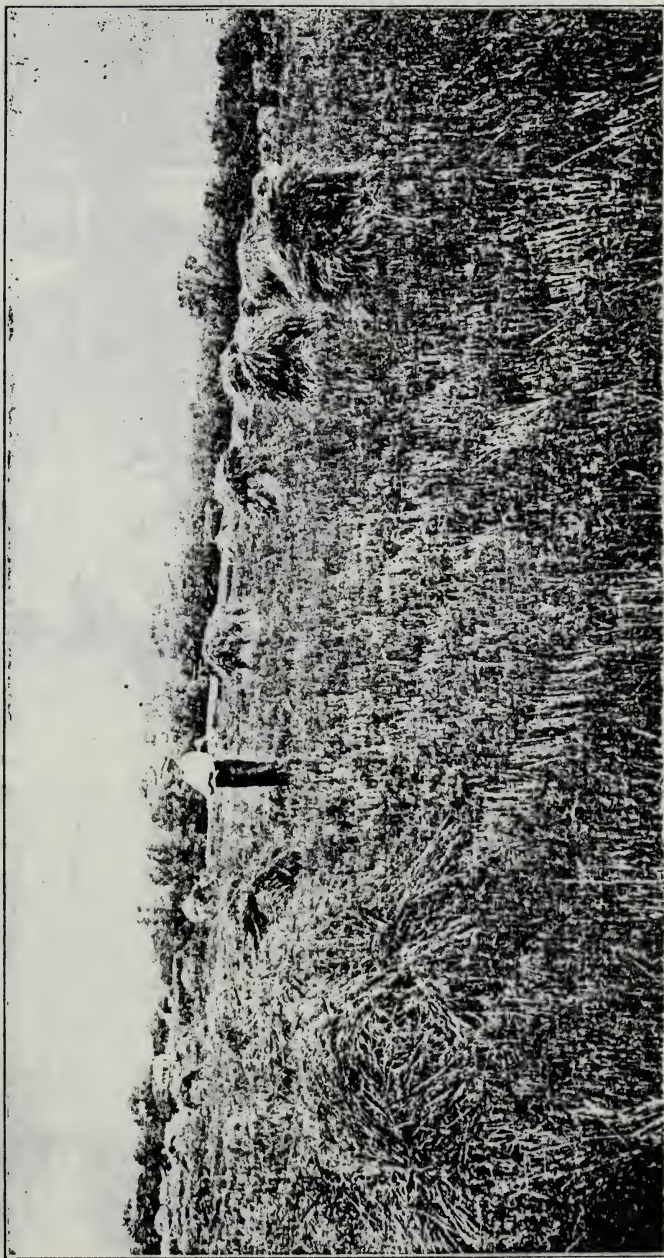
Troy Mounce.

The largest amount of land owned by any one person in Harrison County belongs to Mr. T. J. Taylor of Karnack, Texas. Mr. Taylor owns about fifteen thousand acres. Most of this land lies northeast of Marshall.

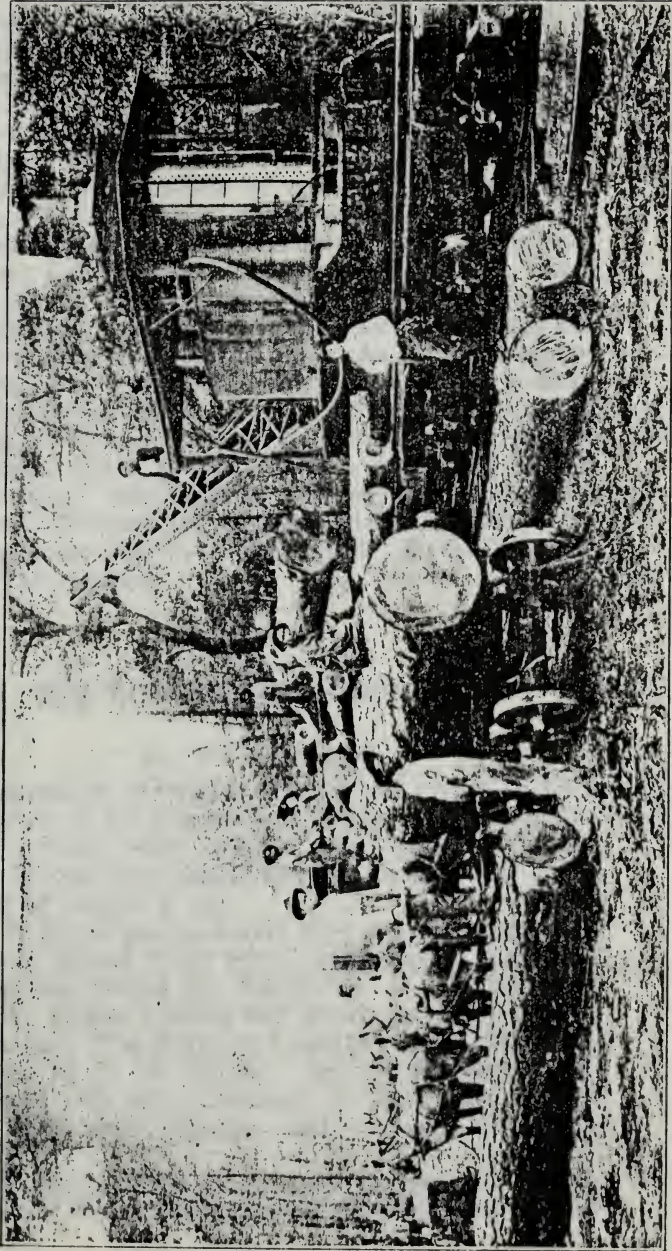
Mr. Taylor bought five-thousand acres of this land in 1914. This tract is known as the Haggerty Place. It is divided as follows: One thousand in cul-



Peanut Farm Near Marshall



Wheat Field on Dr. Decker's Farm, Hope Chapel Road



Logging Operations in the Sabine Bottom.

tivation, two thousand in pasture, and two thousand in woodland. In 1918 he had twenty-six tenants on this tract. He had three hundred acres in corn, and seven hundred in cotton. The average yield per acre of this farm is twelve and one-half bushels of corn and one-third bale of cotton. On this place alone he grew about two hundred and thirty-three bales of cotton, and 3,750 bushels of corn. Averaging cotton at thirty cents per pound and corn at \$2.25 per bushel, he realized about \$43,387.50 from the sale of his corn and cotton, and then he had his cotton seed left. These brought him a small pile of money as cotton seed are very high. He has 300 head of cattle, 20 horses, 200 goats, and sixty hogs on his farm. As all of the above mentioned are very good sellers and bring a large price, Mr. Taylor could easily turn them into quite a nice sum of money, should he get in a "tight" for some funds. This is only about one-third of Mr. Taylor's land. His land is divided into thirty-nine tracts and is valued for taxation at \$53,750.00.

References: Mr. T. J. Taylor; Mr. H. S. Calloway, County Tax Assessor.

SKETCH XIII.

THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY.

By Herbert Quin.

Lumbering in Harrison County has grown to be a great factor in its independent living. Just after the Civil War there were only a few sawmills in the County. These were small and cut only a few thousand feet of lumber a day.

Two of the oldest sawmills that we can trace back are: a mill located seven miles southwest of Marshall. This mill was owned by Messrs. M. M. McPhail and Van Hook. It was a small mill which cut 5,000 feet of lumber a day. The other mill, southwest of Marshall, was owned by R. W. Blalock. We do not know very much about this mill. Neither of the mills had a planer. Both were running and making lumber in 1871.

From 1871 to 1880 there were no sawmills worth mentioning. About 1901 Castleberry Mill was erected

ten miles west of Marshall. In 1906 the Glen Lumber Co. was founded and these two mills ran side by side. Both were large, run by steam and had planes.

After this, many small mills were erected. Taylor's Lumber Co., and Driskel, were located in Marshall. In the country, men built small mills for local trade. Messrs. Jones, Muntz, Petty, and Sloane own some such mills around Harleton. There was another Sloane sawmill about eight miles west of Marshall in 1885. Very little is known of these mills.

A paragraph may be given to one of Harrison County's largest mills. This is Waterman's mill at Blocker, ten miles east of Marshall. This mill is one of the largest saw mills in East Texas. The owner has a complete modern mill, consisting of all modern equipments. The logs are obtained from Sabine River Bottom. The owner's business intellect and skillful management have proved to be most worthy.

If Harrison County prospers as much in the near future as it has in the past, it will be able to furnish a large part of the South with lumber.

References: Messrs. M. M. McPhail, M. E. Muntz.

SKETCH XIV.

RURAL SCHOOLS OF HARRISON COUNTY

By John Berglund.

A study of the facts of Harrison County schools will serve to give a clearer knowledge and a better understanding for their development. A dissatisfaction has arisen among the progressive resulting in a plea for improvement of the County schools. In fact, it probably is the most important question which confronts the county at the present time. The time has passed when a knowledge of "Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic" was considered all that was necessary. The people of the coming generation will have great problems to face, great tasks to perform which will affect all subsequent history, as a result of the Great War. The educated will be the leaders. The question of improvement of Harrison County's schools involves the future history of the county and as such should receive the most careful attention.

There are forty-two white schools with an enrollment of 778 boys and 816 girls in the elementary grades, and 51 boys and 69 girls in the high school grades. These schools maintain twenty-three men and fifty-four women teachers. The men teaching elementary grades receive an average salary of \$559.33 and the women an average of \$338.58; men teaching high school grades receive on the average a salary of \$728.00 and the women an average salary of \$520.00. Six white men teachers and nine women have permanent state certificates. This last fact is not altogether satisfactory. It is evident that higher salaries would mean better educated teachers. Better teachers means better educational advantages just as higher salaries means larger taxes. The people have therefore the solution to their educational question, in a higher school tax. If the people truly desire that their children should be the leaders of the coming age, let them fit them with a thorough education by paying a larger tax. There are seventy-three colored schools in the county carrying a teaching force of twenty-six men and sixty-three women. These schools have an enrollment in the elementary grades of 2,884 boys and 3,252 girls and an enrollment in the high school of nine boys and twenty-three girls. The average salary for men is \$330.00, and for women is \$226.51. Three men teachers and four women teachers have permanent state certificates. A tremendous improvement might be effected here. The lack of money is evidenced by the low salaries paid the teachers.

The total expenditure in teachers' salaries amounts to \$55,969.85 besides something near \$20,000 which was spent on the schools. This means that only \$9.63 and a fraction is spent on each child for an entire school year. Surely the margin between an educated man and an ignorant one should not be measured by so small a sum as \$9.63 a school year. The farmers of the county spend more money per year for their dog than they do for their child's schooling. The first step, however, has been taken toward improvement for there are now nine white consolidated schools and one colored in the county, which operate six trucks. As a general rule the equipment of the country schools is exceedingly poor. It will be a bright day for Har-

risson County when a higher tax is levied for school purposes which must inevitably result in more consolidation, better equipment, more teachers, and more highly educated teachers.

At present the tax rate stands thus:

24 school districts.

19—No local tax.

2—10 cents local tax.

1—25 cents local tax.

2—50 cents local tax.

Hopeful signs are evident in the higher-tax agitation arising in a number of the districts. *Furthermore, the office of County Superintendent has been removed from politics, and placed in the hands of the county commissioners. The good roads movement will forward the movement toward consolidation.

Reference: Superintendent of Public Instruction C. W. LaGrone.

*This is awaiting the action of the State Legislature.

SKETCH XV.

THE MAGIC SPRING.

By Lucille McDaniel.

Once upon a time there nestled among the tall pines of Texas a cozy cottage. The sloping red clay hills could be seen in the distance and at the foot of these, happy brooks sang enchanting tunes as they ran playfully over the small red pebbles.

One night while the moon was peeping between the pine needles, a sad mother sat in her little home by the hillside, with a weazened baby in her arms. Tears were fast rolling down her troubled face, while the baby lay still in her lap with half-closed eyes. All was silent except the struggling breaths from the little one. Its father had gone for medicine, although all prescriptions had failed. Finally, the mother put the little one upon a soft bed and left the house for a nearby crystal spring. Soon she reached it, and as she looked up at the starry sky she said, "Beautiful little children of God, tell me what to do for my dear little girl who lies yonder gasping for breath." Nothing was heard except the wierd music of the wind

playing in the pines. But just as she stooped to put her cedar bucket into the crystal spring, a voice was heard—as if someone were talking in the spring. She glanced in front of her and there stood a small fairy clad in a beautiful white robe with a wand of glittering gems in her snow-white hand. At first the mother was speechless, but finally she fell upon her knees and cried, "Fair one, canst thy help my dying child?" The fairy tripped toward her and as she waved her brilliant wand heavenward, she answered in soft, flowing tones, "My friend you are true and faithful, and to prove to you that the true and faithful are rewarded, I will help you. In the morning at sunrise, come down here; raise this large rock and you will find a large nut under it; break the shell and follow the instructions of the contents. Trust in me."

The kind woman stretched out her arms to embrace the beautiful fairy, but she had vanished and everything was as still as before. Without stopping to fill her bucket, she ran hastily to her home and when she arrived she found that her husband had returned; so she told him of the fairy's visit. The baby was asleep and its breathing was more natural; so they with lightened hearts awaited the rising sun.

The next morning the happy couple hastened to the rock by the spring to see what the kind fairy had left to help their baby. The father lifted the stone and under it lay a large round nut. He picked it up and cracked the shell. A piece of white paper fell upon the green moss at his feet. After picking it up, the two read it hastily. These were the words:

"Go to the small branch known as "Foaming Branch" and there you will find six springs in a cluster. These are known as the Rosborough Springs. Give the baby a quantity of this water until it has fully gained its health."

The happy pair were so delighted that they failed to notice the squealing pigs as they passed the pens, and they also forgot to eat the morning meal. Instead they hitched the little brown pony to the old buggy and soon they were on their way to Foaming Branch where the magic springs were. The mother held her child, while the father drove the pony, which could not understand why he had been hit and why he had

been kept traveling so fast. Perhaps if he had understood that he was saving the baby's life he would not have minded the extra touches of the sweet-gum limb.

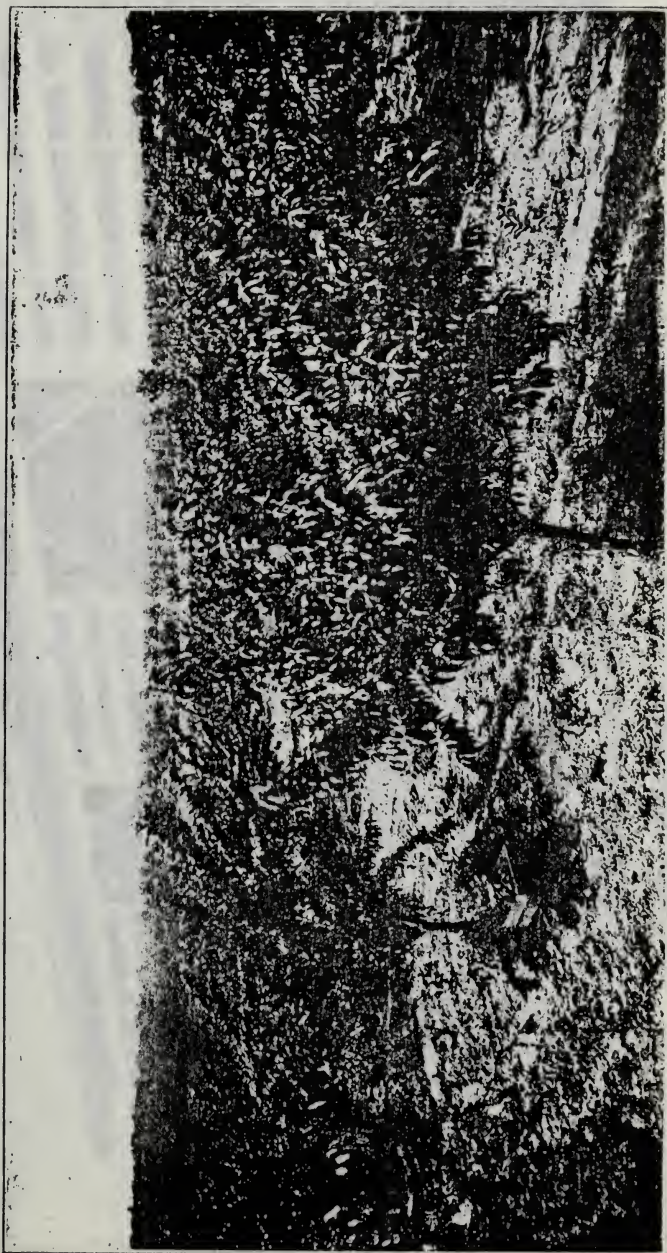
About noon they were in sight of the branch. As they drove on a large building, which was a hotel, several cottages, and a large pavilion could be seen. Immediately they went to the springs, which were under the pavilion. The water was running fast from the springs and forming beautiful creamy foam as it ran into the main branch. It was of a yellowish brown color, showing traces of iron, sulphur, magnesia, and many other valuable minerals. The father took some of this water and gave it to the weazened baby, who drank heartily of it. Then the little family went to the hotel for food and shelter.

After eating a hearty meal, the couple sat down in the spacious hall of the hotel. The refreshing breezes brought sweet odors from the wisteria and the green pines that made them feel more hopeful for their little one. Soon they had entered into an interesting conversation with the proprietress, Mrs. W. J. Rosborough, Sr., who told them that these six springs were discovered in 1880 by her husband. There were one hundred acres of land in this tract and besides the hotel of thirty rooms, there were eight cottages on it.

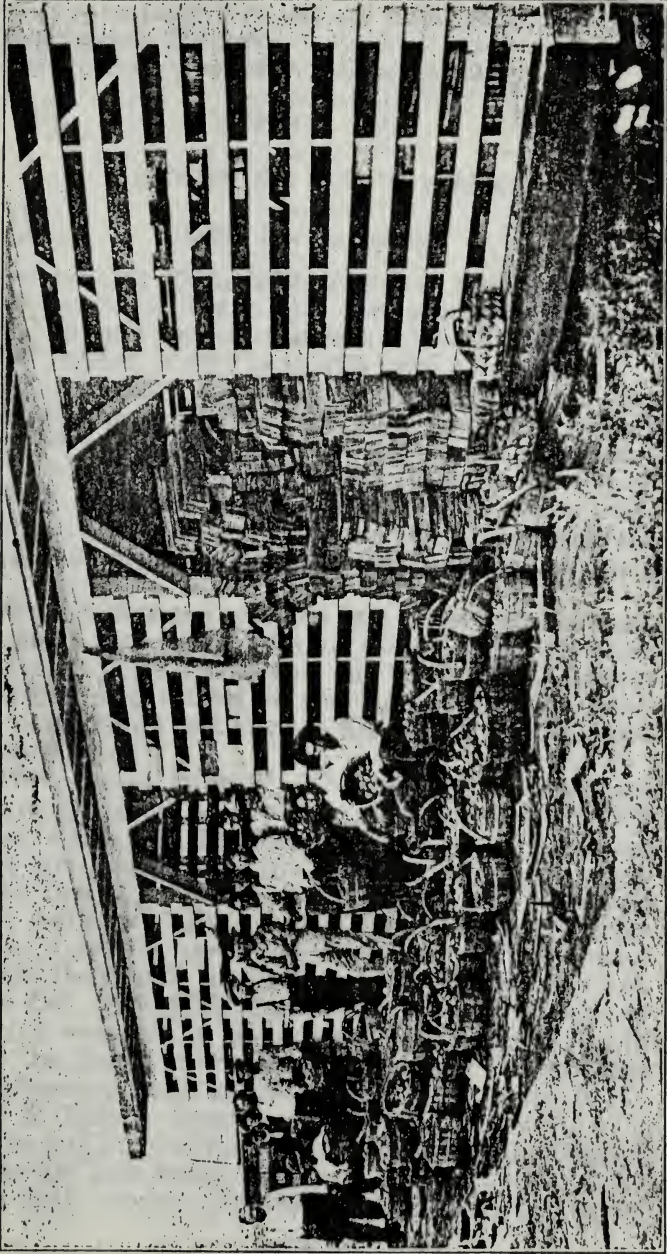
At the end of a week, a great improvement could be seen in the baby's health. It was drinking a little more water each day and at the end of five weeks the once pale and sickly baby was fat and rosy-cheeked. When her parents watched her laugh, they wished for another visit from the fairy, so that they could thank her for saving their little girl's life.

The afternoon soon came that they were sure of the child's health; then they started toward their secluded home by the hillside. As night came on, the moon brightened their road and the twinkling stars were coming out to view the happy family. After a prolonged silence the mother lifted her head toward the luminous sky and said in joyful tones,

"Beautiful little children of God, you sent the kind fairy to me, so that she could tell me what to do for my baby. I wish that I could pay you the debt and the gratitude that I owe to you."



View from the Verhalen Peach Orchard, the Largest in the South



Packing Sheds, Redland Orchard Company near Marshall

They went back to their home, where the baby grew to a romping girl, but she never forgot her debt to Rosborough Springs.

References: The baby and her mother.

SKETCH XVI.

HISTORY OF SCOTTSVILLE.

Lillia Lee Sedberry.

On January 28th, 1839, by act of the Congress of the Republic of Texas, the county of Harrison was made. At that time all this was a forest, home of the Caddo Indians, a very peaceable tribe of redskins.

Prior to 1841, no Marshall was here. That year Peter Whetstone and his wife, Bica, who could neither read nor write, gave the town site, and a young lawyer here, Isac Van Zandt, urged that it be named Marshall, after the chief Justice Marshall of the United States Supreme Court. Peter and his wife agreed to this, and Marshall was born just seventy-nine years ago.

Peter Whetstone was the first citizen of Marshall, but soon a young man with his family came here from Mississippi. The young man was W. T. Scott. He was a planter, and settled in the wildwood, eight miles east of Marshall and gave to his plantation the name of Scottsville.

Three years later W. T. Scott was chosen state senator, being the first senator ever elected from East Texas to the state Legislature. He mounted his horse at his home and rode to the new capital, Austin, camping by the way. In one day he helped carry out and make forty-six Texas counties. He was the leader in setting apart the great body of school lands of Texas. He was the first to plan railroads for the young state.

In Oct. 1850, W. T. Scott leading, the first railroad meeting was held in the court house in Marshall. In 1854 the Southern Pacific railroad was incorporated with Senator Scott as preesident. This railroad ran from El Paso to Shreveport.

The building of this railroad brought the village of Scottsville into being.

A little pioneer Methodist church was set up by

Senator Scott. A store was opened and several families came to live there.

In 1887 Rev. T. J. Browning and a few of his friends planned to hold a Scottsville camp meeting. Senator Scott gladly gave the land, and a plain wooden tabernacle was built.

The first camp meeting was held in July and August, 1887. It was one of the most remarkable meetings ever held in these parts. Many were converted into Christians. Since 1887 Scottsville has been famous for these camp meetings, and they will probably be held for years to come.

Not many years ago the present beautiful little stone church was erected on the site formerly occupied by the little frame church which had been used as a house of worship for many generations. Captain Peter Youree, of Shreveport, built the little stone church in memory of his only son, who died in Monterey, Mexico, in 1904.

Adjoining this picturesque little church is the beautiful little Scottsville cemetery. This beauty spot was used as the family burial place of the Scott family for many years.

Not many years ago, the Scottsville, or Verhalen, peach orchard was planted. It is the largest peach orchard in the South. It contains one thousand two hundred and forty acres. The peaches from this orchard are packed and sent to all parts of the country.

A thing of beauty connected with this Scottville is the Verhalen rose garden. During rose season this garden is a sight worth seeing, with its many—colored roses. The church, cemetery, peach orchard, and rose garden help to make the Scottsville drive a pleasant "joy ride".

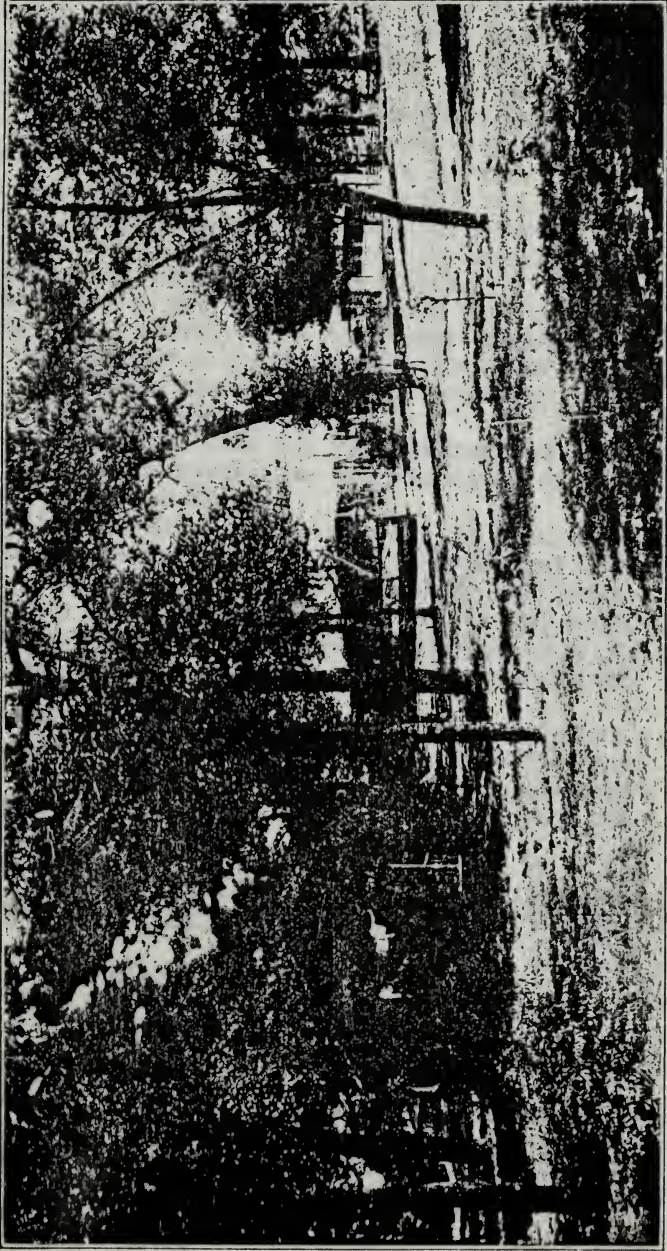
SKETCH XVII.

HYNSON SPRINGS.

By Bayless Lewis.

One of the old and historic spots of Harrison County is Hynson Springs. If all the stories of this institution were told, they would read like a fairy tale.

The common opinion is that the land was owned



Hynson's Springs, Before the Fire



[Faint handwritten text, possibly a signature or date]

by Colonel Hynson and since his time the springs have changed hands several times. The house he first built was small and was erected about 1860. That is, just before the glorious Civil War. For thirty years the springs paid good dividends and at the end of this time Mr. Hynson sold out to a Randell of Shreveport, La. In 1890 Mr. Randell built a very large house or hotel and furnished the same. The Hynson Springs were then largely attended as a health and summer resort. The porch about the building measured one and three-fourths miles. From that one should be able to conceive the magnitude of the building.

The water of the springs was said to be some of the best in the country, as a drug value. People came from far and near to get this water. The color of the water was that of the characteristic fiery color of the water of Harrison County.

This large institution was very popular and many of the younger generation can tell you stories of their exploits at Hynson Springs.

The location of the hotel is one of the best, being a high hill overlooking a hundred hills covered with swaying pines intermingled with smooth level places with green grass and mossy rocks. And a tiny creek trickles through the valley and flashes its way to the lowlands. On a clear day one could see Jefferson from the lookout on the hotel.

In 1905 the place was closed for reasons unknown, presumably the lack of patronage. The building was closed up with all the furniture in it but since that time it has been stolen. A year or more ago the building burned.

References: Mr. Livingston, Mr. Bostick.

SKETCH XVIII.

1936944

BEGINNINGS OF MARSHALL.

By Dorothy Dobbs.

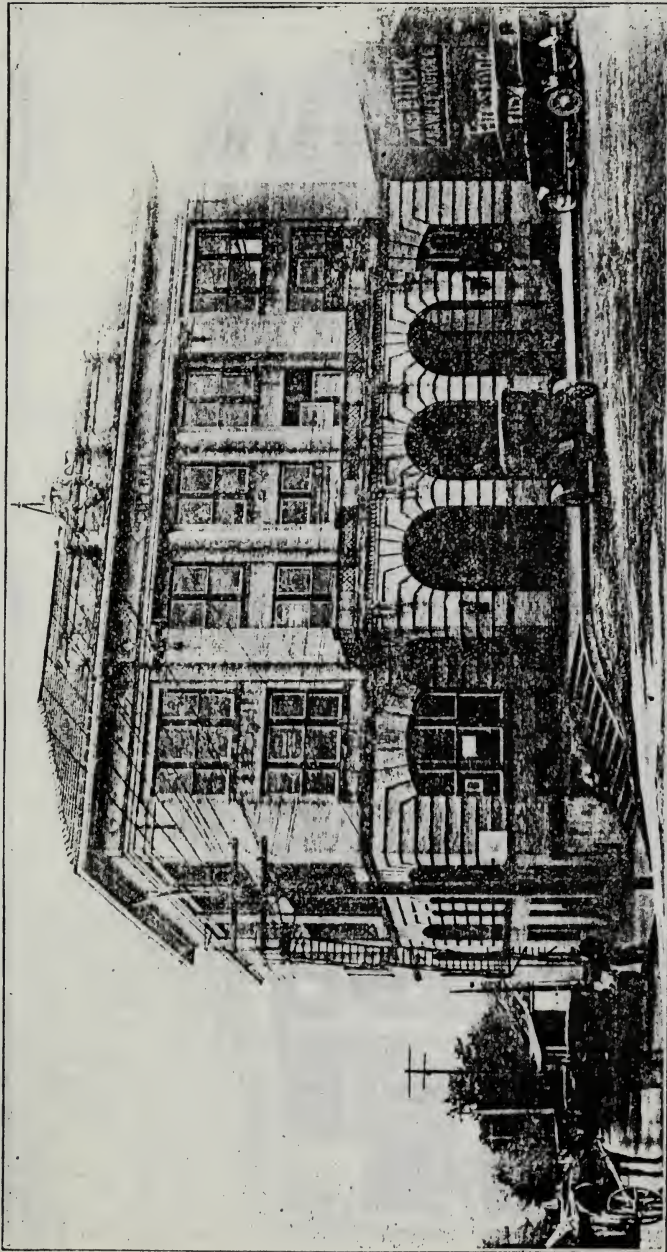
In 1839 Harrison County was created from Shelby County. In 1842 it was organized. The selection of a county seat became necessary for this newly created Harrison County. George B. Atkins, chief justice of the County, called an election which resulted in plac-

ing the County Capital at Greensborough, about twelve miles south of this place, on the Sabine river. In 1841, by an act of congress, the northern part of Harrison County was organized into what is called a judicial county of Panola and the county seat fixed where Marshall stands among its picturesque hills. Harrison County was then an unbroken forest. At the fall term of the Supreme court it was decided that judicial counties were unconstitutional, and Panola was again incorporated with Harrison county.

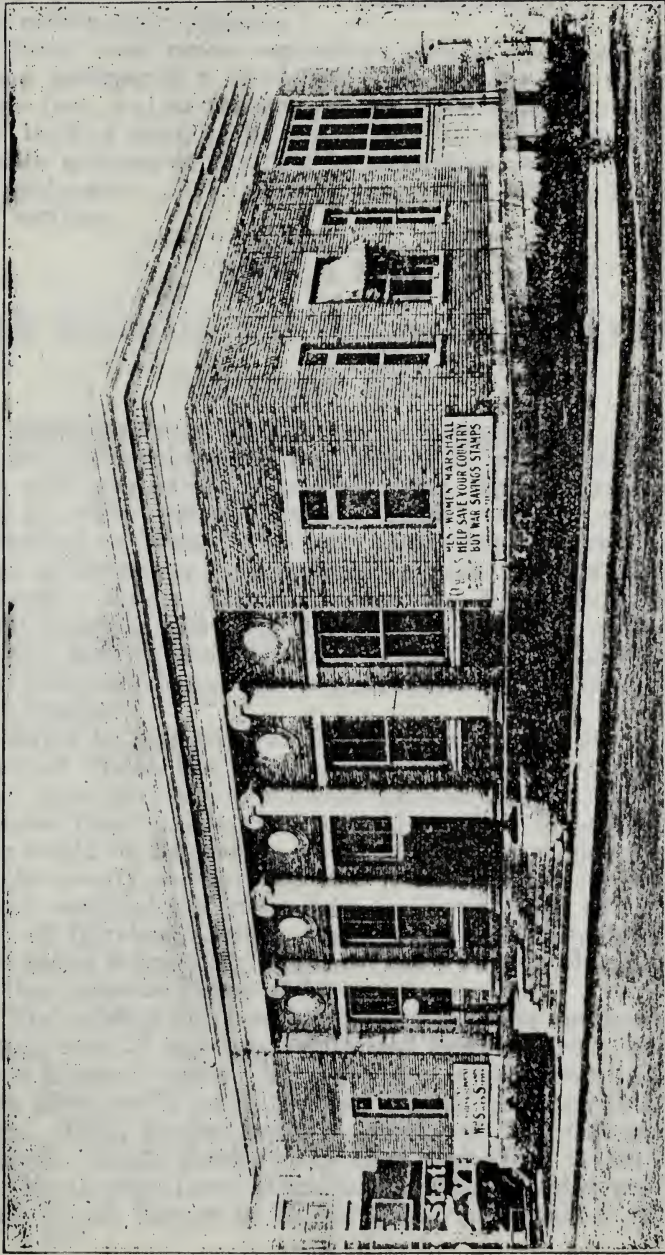
In the meantime the county seat of Harrison County had been changed from Greensborough to Pulaski, which was further down the Sabine river. The question arose, after the consolidation of Harrison and Panola counties, What place was to be the county seat? Pulaski was so far removed from the center of the population that the people of Harrison county by an election in 1842, chose Marshall.

The story is told that the Commissioners, overlooking the county for a suitable site, were met by Peter Whestone, who carried them over his survey. About noon they stopped with him under a great oak, which stood near a spring on what is now Franklin street. After refreshing themselves at the spring it is said, that Peter thrust his arm into the hollow of the tree, and pulled out a jug of whiskey, which he recommended as being as pure as the spring's crystal waters and much more satisfactory. The commissioners having sampled the contents, the judge said they did not see why a tract of land that could produce such water and such excellent whiskey should not have the county seat.

Another interesting tale is told of our first District Judge, Hansford. He said in court one day: "Gentlemen of the grand jury, you are the most august and powerful body in the world. You have more power than the Czar of Russia or the proud Sultan of Turkey. Yea, more than any crowned head in Europe. You are not simply an Anglo-Saxon grand jury, but you are an Anglo-Saxon-Texan Grand Jury. The court will not permit you to take spirits into your grand jury room, but when you adjourn from time to time the court has no objections whatever to your indulging in a social



City Hall



Post Office

glass, and the court will occasionally join you, with the profoundest pleasure."

From such crude beginnings sprang our town, it being incorporated in 1844. Our county and town grew fast, and at the beginning of the Civil war was the leading county in the State in education and wealth and one of the first in population.

Reference: Mrs. Anne Young, Mrs. Wheat, both old settlers.

SKETCH XIX.

HOW MARSHALL WAS ORIGINALLY LAID OFF

By Loraine Miles.

After Harrison County was organized, there lived a man in the county by the name of Peter Whetstone. His wife was named Bica Whetstone. Mr. Whetstone and his wife, neither of whom could read or write, migrated to Texas at a very early day. Under the laws of Texas, he was granted a piece of land, five thousand square barriers containing four thousand eight hundred and forty acres. The northeast corner of this land is situated about a mile and one-half or two miles northeast of the Court House. The land is in a square.

After he had received this grant of land from the State of Texas, the question of locating the county seat came up. Mr. Whetstone proposed to the Commission Court of Harrison County, that, if the county site would be located on his headright, he would give to the county certain alternate lots. The Commission Court accepted his proposition and located the county site of Harrison County where it now is. The town was called Marshall in honor of Chief Justice Marshall of the Supreme Court of United States.

The original town was laid off thus: The northeast corner was at the intersection of North Border and West Border Streets. North Border is the street running East and West in front of the old Marshall Cemetery. East Border runs in front of the Catholic Church. South Border runs East and West in front of the George Lane Homestead. West Border runs from South Border to North Border in front of Dr.

Carwyles' residence. That portion of Marshall lying within the North and East and South and West Border Streets was originally laid off into streets and blocks, each block containing eight lots of sixty feet by one hundred and twenty feet. The streets were originally laid off a hundred and eighty feet wide, but West Border Street is much narrower, especially that portion which lies in front of the Episcopal Church.

The events that shaped that portion of West Border Street in front of the Episcopal Church as it now is, occurred as follows: Mr. Whetstone sold the lot in front of the church to a gentleman. The man, not knowing exactly where the west border of West Border Street was and thinking that he was on the lot that he had purchased from Mr. Whetstone, began to erect his house. After he had got his pillars and sills up and a portion of framing of the house, Mr. Whetstone was informed that the purchaser was building his house on a portion of the street. When Mr. Whetstone heard of this, he went to the man in a very unpleasant manner.

"Mr. Whetstone," said the man, "I thought I was building my home on the lot that I bought from you. I'm sorry that I put it on the wrong place, but if you say so, I will tear down what I have up and move it back where you say put it. But it will cost me a great deal to do that."

Where upon Mr. Whetstone replied, "No, build it right where you have started it, and if anyone bothers you let me know, and I will stop him."

The house was finished and partly in West Border Street; thus the street at this place is not so wide as the other part.

The limits of the city of Marshall have been extended from time to time until now the corporation of the city extends one mile and one-half in each direction from the Court House. The city is divided into three wards. Ward one embraces all of that area within the cooperation of Marshall North of North Border Street. Ward two embraces all of that area lying South of North Border Street and East of Washington Avenue. Ward three includes all of that

area lying South of North Border Street and West of Washington Avenue.

Reference: Mr. W. P. Lane who died on November 23, 1918.

SKETCH XX.

THE THORNY PATH OF A PIONEER JUDGE.

By Dorothy Dobbs.

We who are shocked by an occasional negro lynching should gather courage from the progress of seventy years. The **Court Proceedings**, to be found in the sheriff's office, reveal the fact that thorny was the path of the judge in those far-away days before Uncle Sam had added the largest and best star to the famous galaxy, the American Union. The following is summarized or quoted from the Court Proceedings of 1841:

Republic of Texas vs. Charles W. Jackson. Indictment filed April 29, 1841, on the charge of murder. Matthews Brenson was Foreman of the grand jury at the time of said trial. Charles Jackson was given the choice of a trial by a jury or one by a judge. Jackson chose the former method. The names of the jurymen were: E. M. Reece, Fredrick Cox, W. A. Pope, James Daugherty, Elija Williams, Markes Mates, John Gibbs, James Booker, Jackson Lagrone, Young Bates, Francis Jordan, and James Asher. The day set for the trial was July 16, 1841. At the time of the trial David Stenson was District Attorney, Hugh I. Pope was county Sheriff and John M. Hansford was District Judge.

On July 15, 1841, the day preceding the time set for trial, the following order was sent from Judge Hansford to Sheriff Pope:

At the office of Judge McHenry,
July 15, 1841.

"To the Sheriff of Harrison Co., Texas,

"Being unwilling to risk my person in the Court House any longer. When I see myself surrounded by bravos and hired assassins and no longer life free to preside as an impartial judge at the special term of the court called for the trial of Charles M. Jackson,

I order you to adjourn court tomorrow at eight o'clock, by proclamation with day.

"From yours hands at he regular time, I shall expect the prisoner. You will receive the prisoner and keep him safely until thereby causing him to be securely ironed and keeping a strong guard until delivered by due coarse of law.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN M. HANSFORD,
Judge of the seventh Judicial Court.

The Second Order.

"July 15, 1841.

"To the clerk of the District Court of Harrison County.

"Sir, the gradual development of circumstances, whhich have come to my knowledge since and before the commencement of the special trial of the District Court, and more particularly this evening, have assumed such a character that the District Judge is no longer free in the exercise of his functions as the presiding officer of this court, and unwilling to act as such any longer unless he can choose without compulsion or restraint, he is determined to avoid the mockery of holding a court under the government and control of hired assigns and to refuse the safety of his person to meet the menace without sufficient force for his protection.

You will perserve with care the records, and consider yourself no longer bound to attend court at Pulaski, the county site.

"I have the honor to be yours and etc.

JOHN M. HANSFORD,
Judge of the Seventh Judicial Court."

SKETCH XXI.

EARLY STORES OF MARSHALL.

By Lillia Sedberry.

The very beginning of Marshall dates back to a meeting of certain commissioners appointed under the laws of the Republic of Texas to select and establish a county seat for Harrison County. In the year 1842

these commissioners met, where now stands the court house, to discuss this matter.

Of course every land owner in the county was eager to have the town located on or near his property; so there was much rivalry between the citizens. Peter Whetstone was the most enthusiastic of the land owners.

When Peter asked the commissioners what they thought of his land, one of them replied that the site was very good, but it was too dry. Peter did not reply. He simply walked to an oak tree, reached through a hole in its hollow trunk, and drew out a large black bottle, the mouth of which was closed with a corn cob stopper. He uncorked the bottle and handed it to the commissioner who drank all the contents of it and then remarked, that he was mistaken as to the land's being too dry, and that any hill that could supply that kind of spring water was just the place for the county seat of Harrison county. This ended the argument.

Settlers at once began to come, and the village was given the name of All-Marsh, later Marsh-All and finally Marshall. As the population grew stores came into existence.

The first store was owned and managed by Mr. Edmand Key. The store was situated where the East Texas Wholesale House is now, just west of the Post Office. It was a dry goods store, and there were few stores as large as it anywhere in Texas.

Just a little later Mr. G. Gregg opened a dry goods store where Garret's second hand store is now. He was the rival of Mr. Key.

The only furniture store in Marshall before the War, was where Mr. Hank's residence is. Mr. Lang the owner of the store lived in the back part of a two-room cottage, and made his furniture in the front room.

There was one shoe-repair shop owned by Mr. Satter who has just died recently. The shop was where it is today, and is the only establishment here that is the same as it was before the war.

I must say something of our first candy shop. It was located where Mrs. Umblernstock lives, next to Livingston's Drug Store. The candy shop was owned

by the Dopplemeyer brothers. The shop was what we would call a shed. In this shed the brothers sold their candy and gingerbread. They made the candy in open kettles out under the trees. After a while they accumulated enough money to build a two-room house, so that they could live in one room and make their candy in the other.

The first saloon in our town was owned by Mr. Hamlet. It was where McPhail's hardware store is today.

I must not forget to say something of our first undertaking shop. It was owned by Mr. George Rains, and was located where the Rains and Herndon building is to-day. The shop was a two-room log cabin. Mr. Rains lived in the front room and kept his coffins in the back room.

You may think it is queer, that I have not mentioned a single grocery store. But before the war there were no grocery stores here. Everybody sent to New Orleans and bought his supplies in great quantities.

The establishments that I have mentioned above made up the entire business portion of Marshall before the Civil War.

SKETCH XXII.

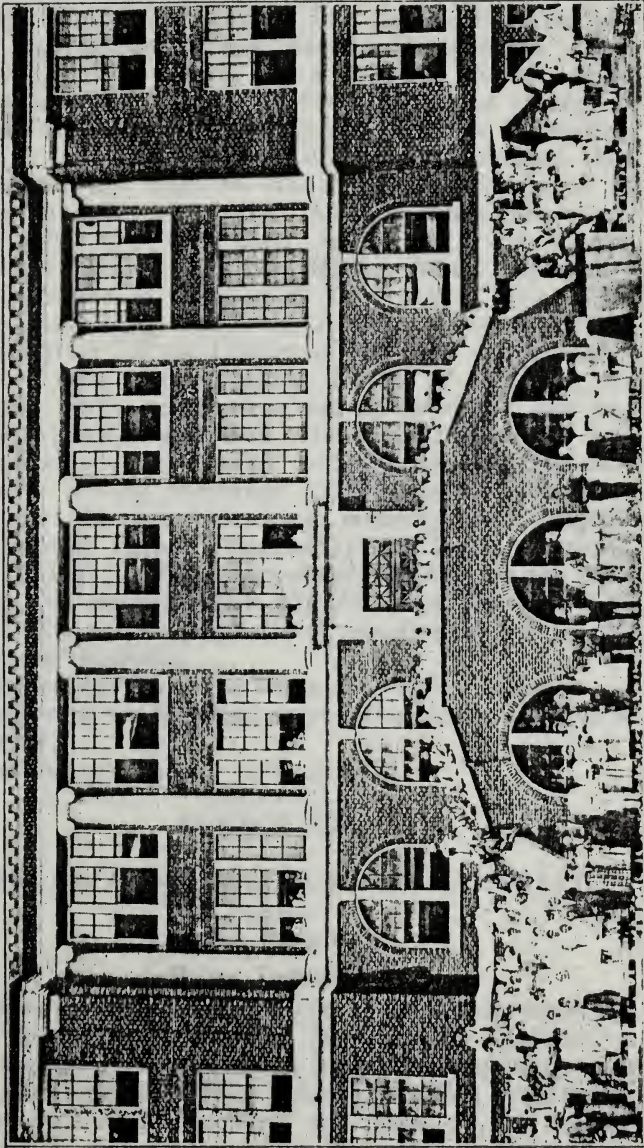
THE COLLEGE OF MARSHALL.

Attie Humphreys.

The college is situated about a mile north of the court house upon one of the highest spots in town.

The college itself is one of the best equipped junior colleges in the state. The building is red brick, and four-storied, containing all modern conveniences. Standing just to the side and a little back are the two brick dormitories. South of the main building are five cottages, one of which is the dining hall. This dining hall is not permanent but is to be replaced by a brick building exactly between the two dormitories. North of the campus is the athletic field and to the right of the athletic field is the truck garden.

All this came about as a result of the long ambition of the citizens of Marshall for a college, dating back



The College of Marshall

to the days of the republic. The Masonic Female College was probably established first, by the Masonic Fraternity. Marshall University was then established by the Republic of Texas. The people, however, desired a permanent college that would represent higher education. The desire began to take definite shape from a banquet held in the First Methodist Church in which Dr. W. T. Tardy suggested that the Methodists found a college in Marshall. The Methodists then challenged the Baptists under the leadership of M. Turney by offering to give the first thousand dollars. Dr. Tardy, who was then pastor of First Baptist Church, conferred with the Baptist Educational Board and appointed M. Turney, E. L. Wells, E. Key, M. P. McGee, and W. T. Tardy as trustees. This board took out a charter for the College of Marshall and bought a hundred acres from Colonel K. M. Van Zandt, for \$25,000. Fifty acres were cut up into city lots and sold for \$60,000 with lots valued at \$20,000 still left. A local campaign secured \$45,000 in subscriptions. Property having increased, the campus is valued at \$100,000. The administration building cost \$80,000. The Baptist General Convention of Texas appropriated \$15,000 for furnishings and \$25,000 for dormitories on the condition that \$25,000 should be raised locally. This condition was enthusiastically met by the citizens of Marshall.

The college has now become a reality and has one of the strongest faculties among the junior colleges in the state.

Reference: College Annual, 1918.

SKETCH XXIII.

THE COLORED COLLEGES OF MARSHALL

John Berglund.

Wiley University.

There is situated in Marshall the oldest school of high grade for negroes in Texas, Wiley University. This college was established in 1873 and chartered in 1882, and since that time it has sent out a great number of preachers, teachers, and some of the leading Negroes of the day. Among the latter is Emmett J.

Scott, who is Special Assistant Secretary of War and the outstanding Negro of the times.

The teaching force consists of twenty-five teachers. The charges for board, tuition, and room rent is exceedingly cheap, being only \$15.00 a month for boys and \$14.00 a month for girls. The enrollment this year is 502.

Wiley University is recognized as a college of the first class by the Texas State Board of Examiners, which means that all graduates from the regular college course are exempt from examination to teach in the state.

It must also be borne in mind that industrial courses are offered in addition to the regular college and normal course. These train the boys and girls to get a living with their hands in a more satisfactory manner than the unskilled laborer.

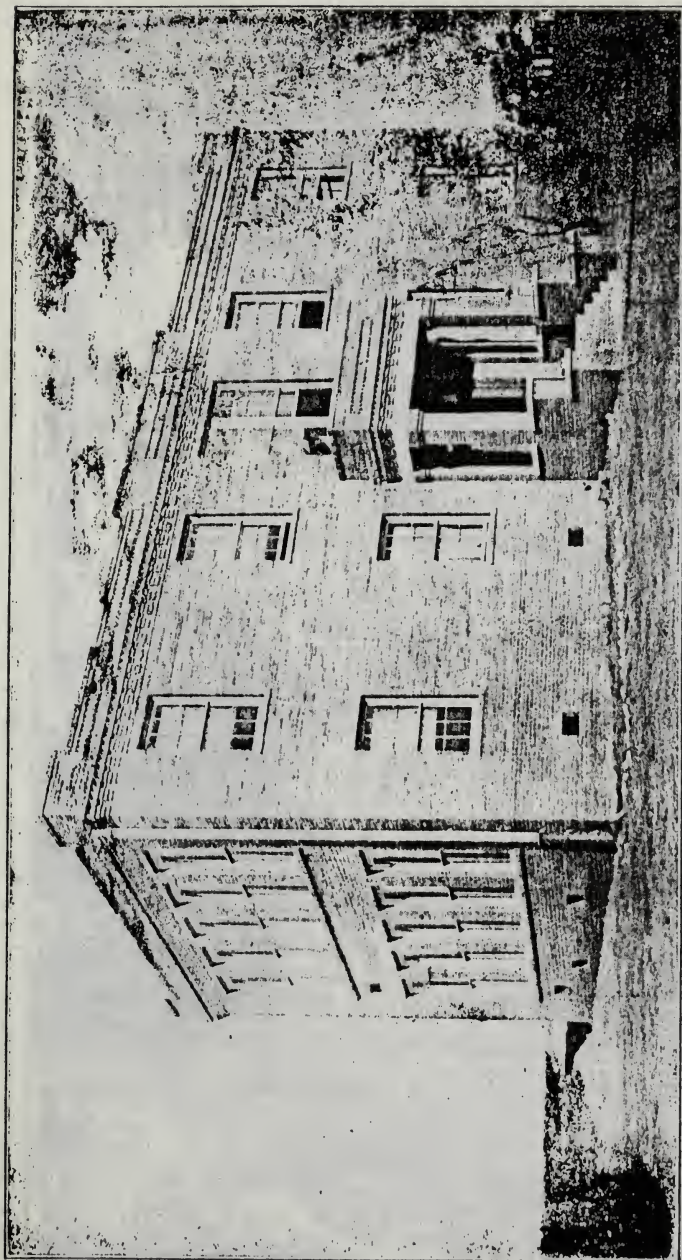
(All information gained by a letter bearing the signature of the President of the University, M. W. Dogan.)

Bishop College.

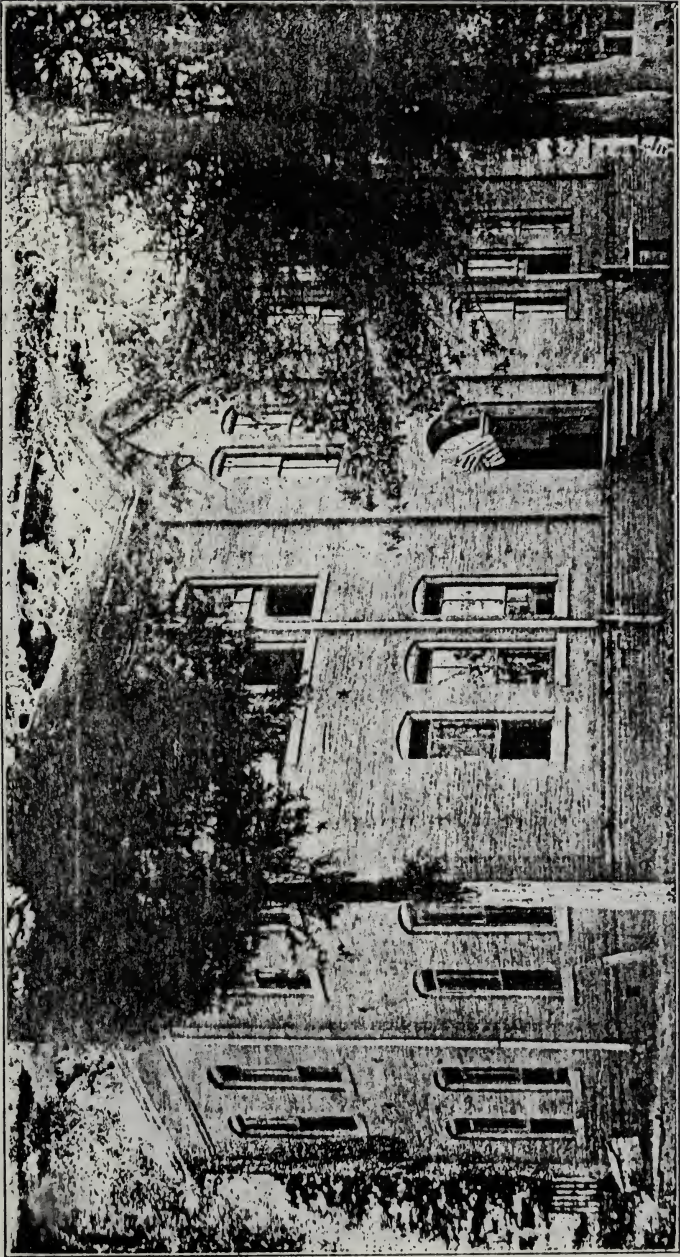
Bishop College, another college for Negroes accredited by the Texas State Board of Examiners, was founded in 1881 and chartered in 1885. The college is owned and operated by the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York City. It derives its name from its originator and benefactor, Nathan Bishop, LL. D., of New York, who was at one time corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The purpose of Bishop College in the words of its president, Prof. C. H. Maxson, is "the training of worthy and qualified teachers and preachers of the Negro race and the development of intelligent Christian leaders of the Negro people." The college maintains for this training a grammar department consisting of the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades, a four-year standard high school and college preparatory course; a normal course, a four year standard college course; and industrial courses for both young men and young women.

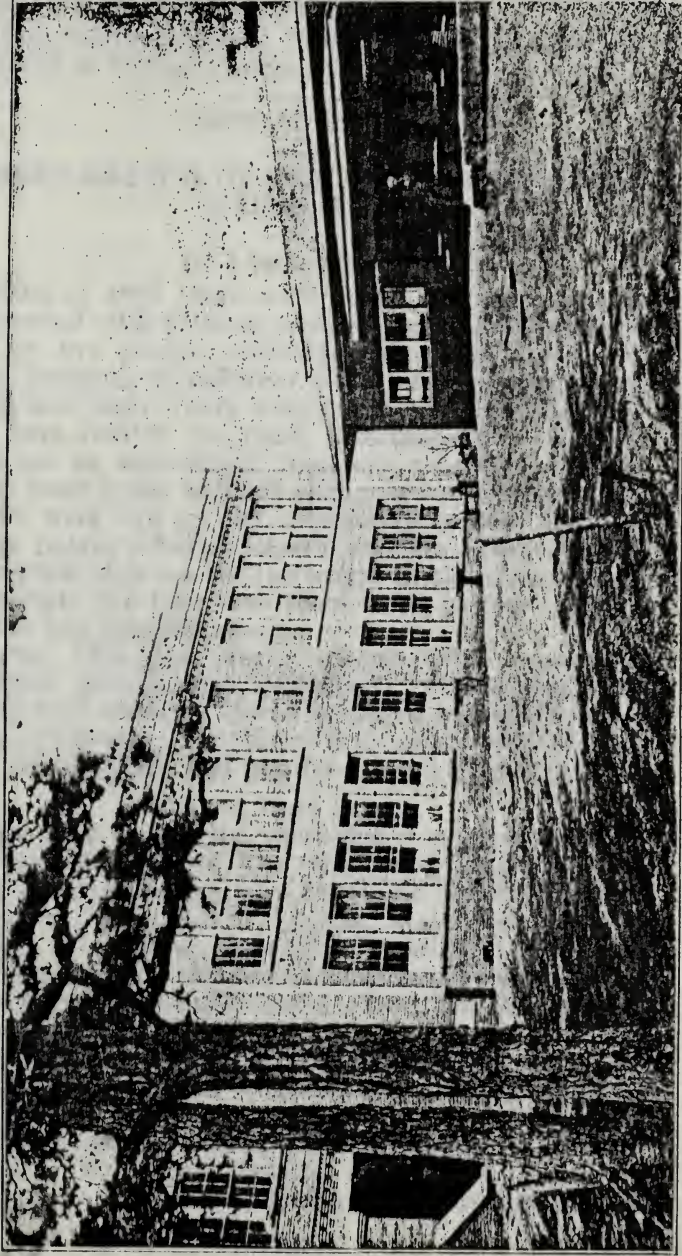
At the present time, the total enrollment of the institution is 427 civilian students and up to recent date a Students' Army Training Corps of 90 men. The faculty consisted of twenty teachers and workers



New Town School (Colored)



Park School (Colored)



Central High School (Colored). The building to the right was erected by the students of the industrial classes

and the gross expense of operation for the fiscal year ending in May, 1918, was \$69,894.03.

(Information received from Prof. C. H. Maxson, President of Bishop College.)

SKETCH XXIV.

A SHORT SKETCH OF THE NEGRO SCHOOLS OF MARSHALL.

By Luella Smith.

Prior to 1894 there were very few negro schools in Marshall with little or no organization. There were four or five places: churches, lodge halls and sometimes dwellings in different parts of the city where school was kept. There were about six negro teachers who were limited in their qualifications. Children could not be transferred from one school to another in the same grade without changing their books. The schools were run by the community system and the county judges acted as superintendents. There wasn't any certain time set for the length of the school term, but usually the term was from three to four months without any special taxes.

After 1894 the Negro schools were organized, classified, graded and centralized. There are now twenty-four teachers, eleven of whom have permanent State certificates; ten have first grade certificates; two second grade, and one has a special permit.

Central High School.

Professor Pemberton succeeded in calling together the negro citizens for the purpose of bettering the negro schools. School was dismissed for a year and the money appropriated by the state was used in building a two-story, four-room structure. They had four teachers and the present principal employed in the new, well equipped school. The first land owned by the city for public school purposes was given by the negro citizens in 1894. During the last ten years the school has progressed wonderfully. Cooking, sewing, and manual training were started in 1906, being financed by the principal and the citizens. The boys attending the manual training department tore down a church on the grounds and with the lumber built a

building to be used for the art classes. In 1916 a new high school was erected at Central with the largest auditorium in the city and four large and well ventilated departmental rooms. The school under the direction of the teachers has raised from two to three thousand dollars for local improvements and equipments. The enrollment at Central has increased from two hundred to one thousand, from 4 teachers to 18 in the last decade.

Reference: H. B. Pemberton, Principal Central High School.

SKETCH XXV.

GROWTH OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN MARSHALL.

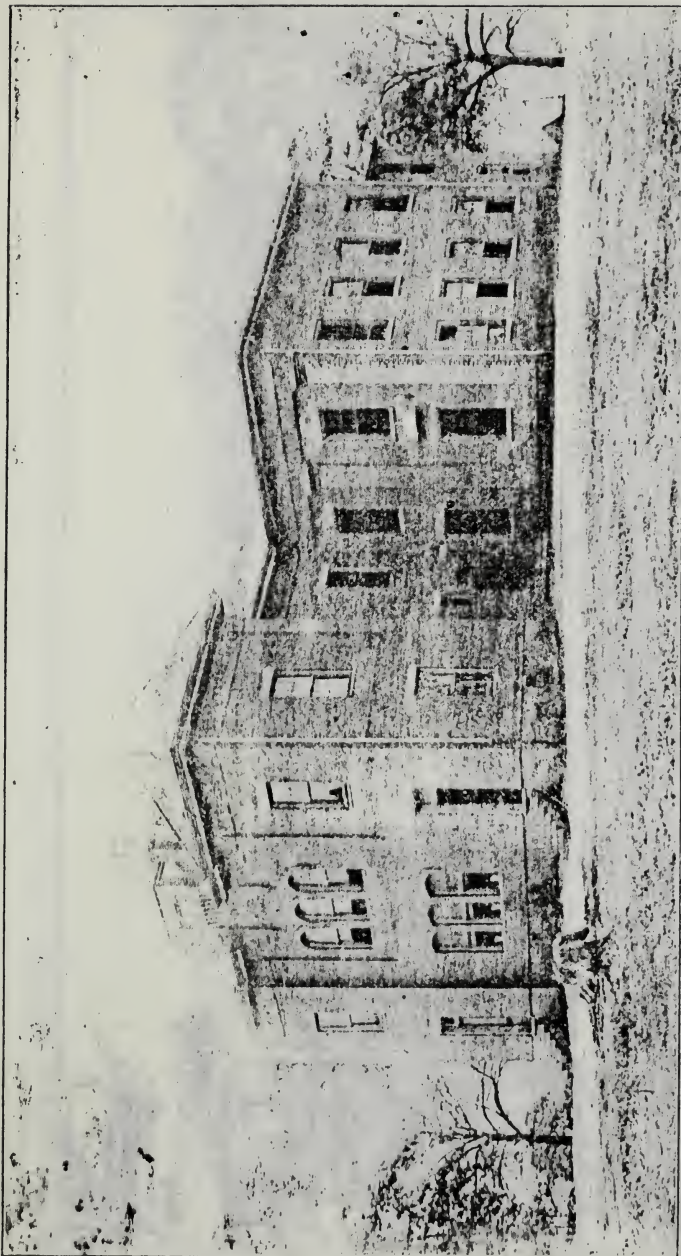
Lorraine Miles.

By the fall of 1885, education in Marshall stood thus: The people used the public school fund, which was the "Children's Fund," in trying to keep in operation what were known as the Marshall University, located where the Marshall High School is now, and the Masonic Female Institute located where Doctor Rogers Cocke and others live.

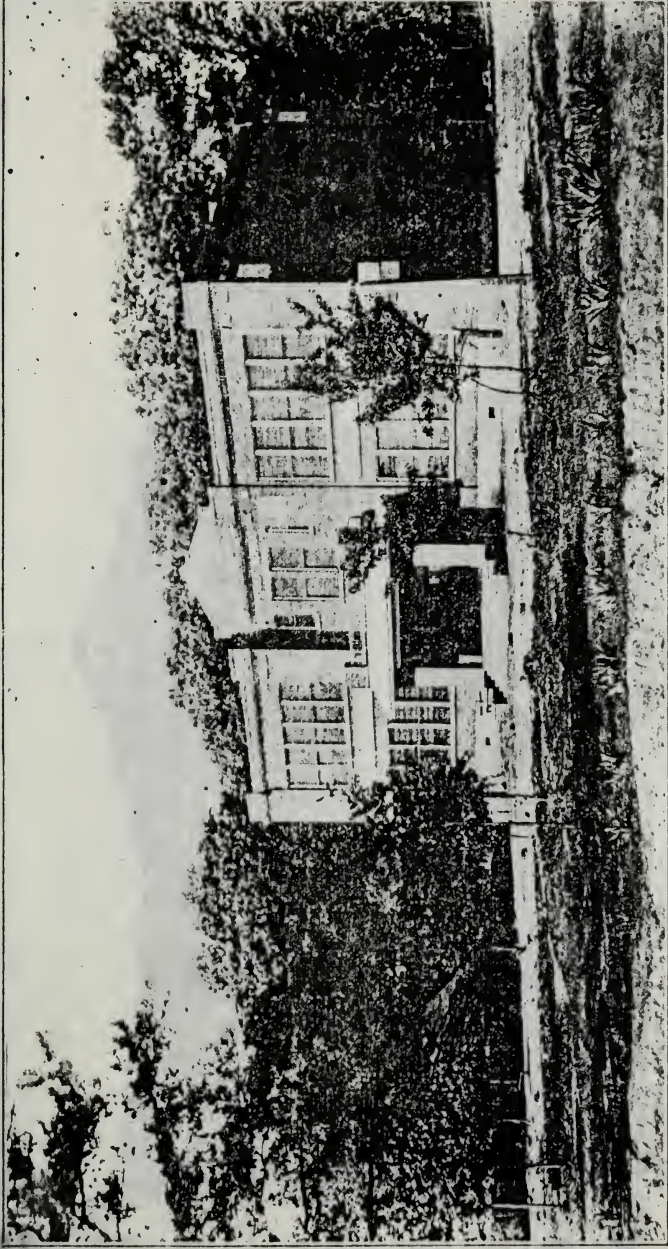
The school board and the leading educators of the city, at that time, were opposed to co-education. And, as the theory of public schools was based upon co-education, the sentiment of the people of Marshall was in opposition to this theory of public education.

The schools at that time did not own a single building; therefore, much of the "Children's Funds" was used in renting buildings for school use: the Marshall University building, the Masonic Female Institute building, and a few abandoned churches about the city. These conditions remained until a sentiment was created to educate boys and girls together.

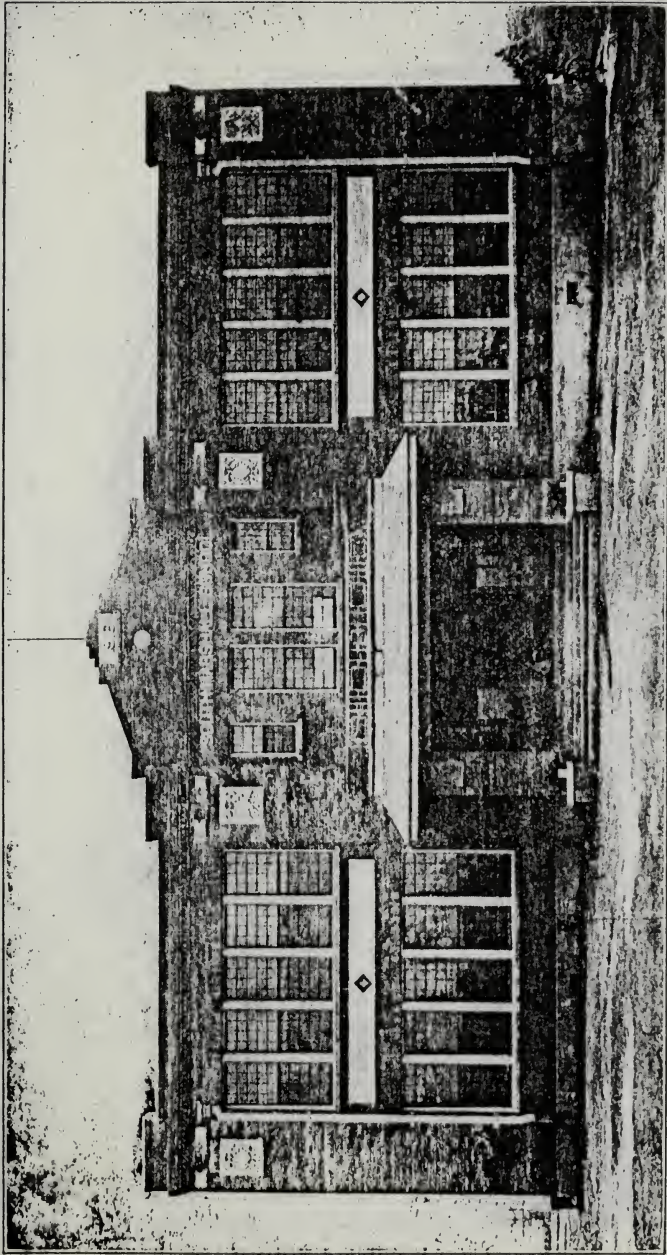
The public school system of today does not own the ground on which stands the Marshall High School and the West End School, but it has a lease from the University Board on that land for a period of eighty-nine years. Old Father Whetstone, who had a very clear vision of what education meant to the people of Texas, donated this land to the Marshall University, known at first as the Van Zandt University, and pro-



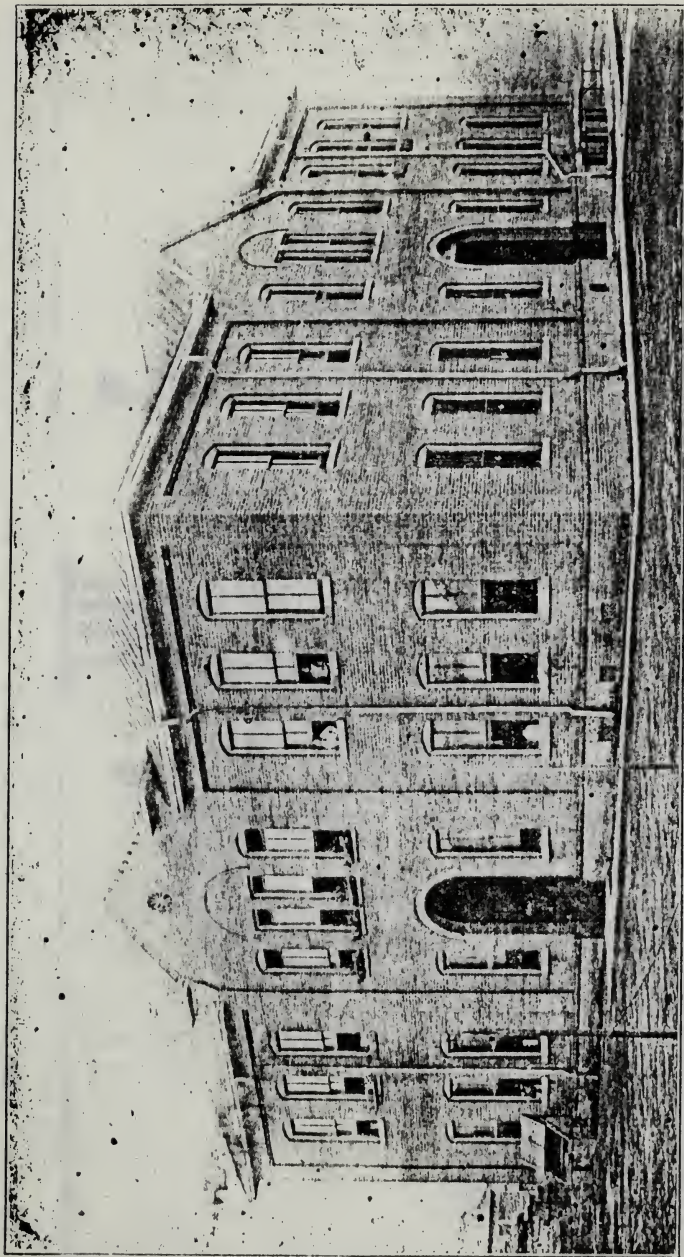
The West End School



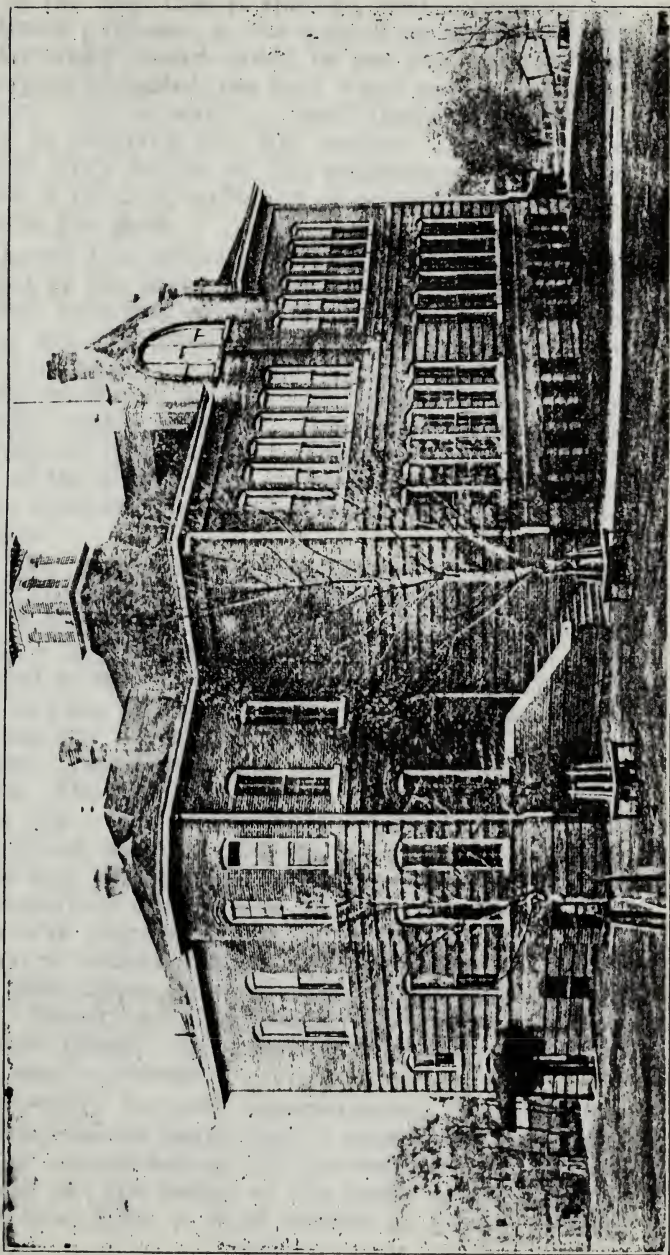
The Van Zandt School



The South Marshall School



The North Marshall School



The East Marshall School

vided in the deed that it shall be used exclusively for educational purposes, in the way of an University. If the University Board failed to use the property for the purpose indicated, the land would revert to him or his heirs. This is why the board thought it would be proper, in carrying out his request, to locate the Marshall High School on this property and make the location, if possible, sufficient to comply with the provisions in the deed.

Through the influence of Professor W. L. Lemon, principal of the Masonic Female Institute, and Y. D. Harrison, principal of the Marshall Male College, a petition was presented to the city authorities to have an election held to determine whether or not the people were willing to vote an additional tax on the city for public school purposes. This election was held in the winter of 1886. It was a complete failure. The majority of the people were opposed to the idea. The election resulted in hardly a third of the people voting for taxes.

In 1887, the Commissioners' Court of the Council, through the influence of the above named men and W. T. S. Welly, then County judge, created the office of county superintendent and Y. D. Harrison was appointed by the court to fill that position. This occurred in June or July in 1887. In a few weeks thereafter, the city school board appointed him city superintendent. The county was immediately divided into districts. The city school board was induced to adopt for the city a uniform system of school books. This same system was put into the country schools. This was the first time in the county's or the city's history that a uniform system was thought of. Before this system was adopted in the public schools, one could find several different kinds of text books (of arithmetic, geographies, histories, etc.) used in the same grades. Under such conditions, the children of this city were taught. By adopting this plan, the difficulties were overcome.

The county and city superintendent recommended to the city school board that it consolidate the girls' and boys' schools and go into the work of co-education and carry out the design of the public school system. At the same time, a strict system of graded schools

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, for the year ending December 31, 1900.

President: J. P. Morgan
Vice-Presidents: J. D. Rockefeller, J. C. Schuyler
Cashier: J. P. Morgan
Directors: J. P. Morgan, J. D. Rockefeller, J. C. Schuyler, J. B. Morgan, J. A. Seligman, J. H. Morgan, J. F. Morgan, J. G. Morgan, J. K. Morgan, J. L. Morgan, J. M. Morgan, J. N. Morgan, J. O. Morgan, J. P. Morgan, J. Q. Morgan, J. R. Morgan, J. S. Morgan, J. T. Morgan, J. U. Morgan, J. V. Morgan, J. W. Morgan, J. X. Morgan, J. Y. Morgan, J. Z. Morgan

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was put in operation. The children were graded according to their learning, and the teachers were employed according to grades.

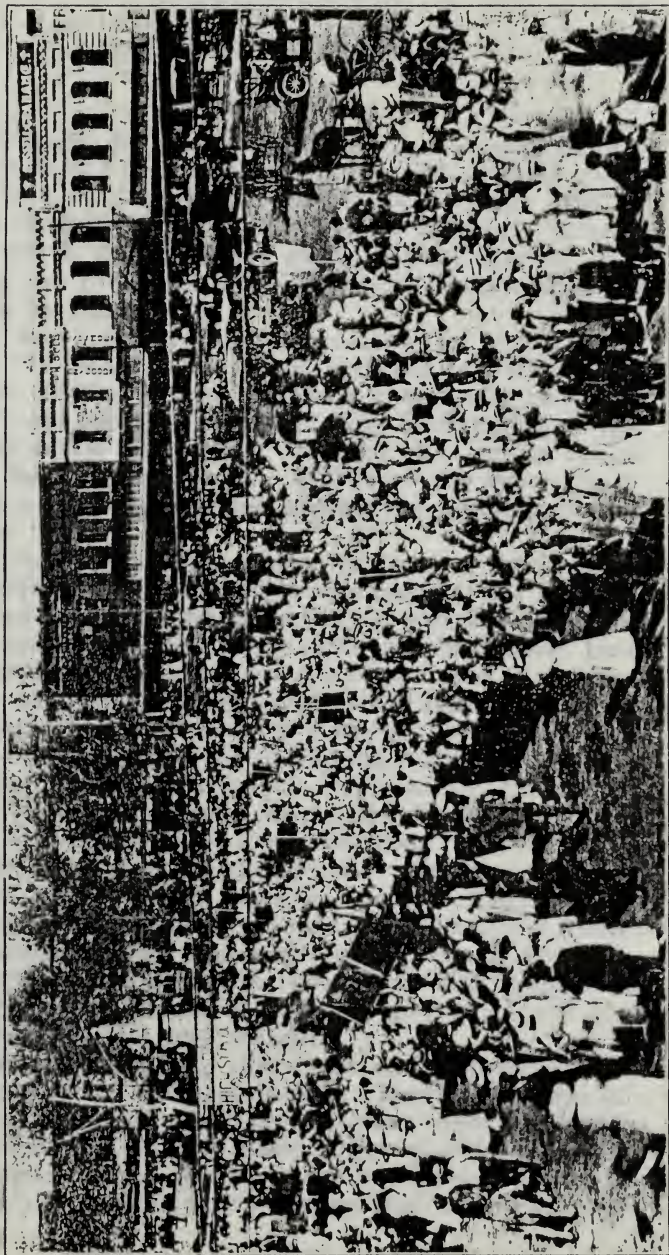
Sometimes after this, another petition was presented to the city authorities to determine by vote whether the people were in favor of an additional school tax to run the school for nine months. Prior to this time, the public school fund maintained the school only four and a half months in the year. The remainder of the school term was supported by the old system of tuition paid by the parents of the children. This election went down in defeat, but the public school spirit kept growing, and the people began to see that it was the only system for the city. In a few years thereafter, another election was held, and the city school tax carried. After this tax was voted, the city school board caught the spirit of the public school system and began to make permanent arrangements to build and equip public school buildings for the children.

When this tax levy first began to be discussed, the chief objection was that the city would be forced to consider the old debasing idea of co-education. The boys and girls would be thrown together, which was repugnant to the ideas of the people, who then thought it would be the means of destroying the education and interest of the city. With constant teaching and persuasion, however, on the part of the people who knew what co-education meant, the old idea soon vanished from the town; and the boys and girls were thrown together, and by so doing saving quite an amount of money in the employment of teachers.

People have learned that girls and boys study harder and better when thrown together than when apart; the boys develop a greater pride in their conduct than when apart; the girls are more tidy and better behaved as well. Each builds up a pride of intellectual development that he did not have when kept apart.

The final result was the magnificent specimen of the present condition of the public school interest in the city.

Reference: Mr. Y. D. Harrison.



The crowd around the Court House after the Field-Day Parade, 1917
Monument to Confederate Soldiers to the Left

SKETCH XXVI.

OLD MARVIN CHAPEL.

Lorraine Miles.

Probably one of the oldest schools on record of this city is or was the Old Marvin Chapel. Just forty years ago Marvin Chapel was erected in the east part of town at the corner of Beauregard and Lee Streets, near the T. & P. Railroad yards. Bishop Marvin, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, lent the school his name.

It was a frame building consisting of three rooms in an "L" shape. The main entrance was from the North. In the way of furniture, there were the common wood-benches used for class recitation and the double desks, boys on one side and girls on the other, used for studying. In the middle of the room, there stood an old stove which heated the building in the winter time.

Some of the wood, which was cut by the boys of the school, was furnished by the county; but most of the fuel was obtained from the car shops which were just across the street from the school. Those that prepared their lessons best were appointed to get the wood. Almost all of the boys studied hard so as to be appointed to get the wood because they would thus have a great deal of fun in playing and killing time.

The drinking water was supplied by the school well. It was kept in a tin bucket by the teacher's desk with a tin dipper to drink from.

The school had no play grounds; the pupils played in the streets or in some vacant lot wherever one could be found. There were no restrictions on where one could go. The boys spent much time in the railroad yards playing on the box cars. Such games as ball were usually played on the ground where the Marshall Oil Mill now stands.

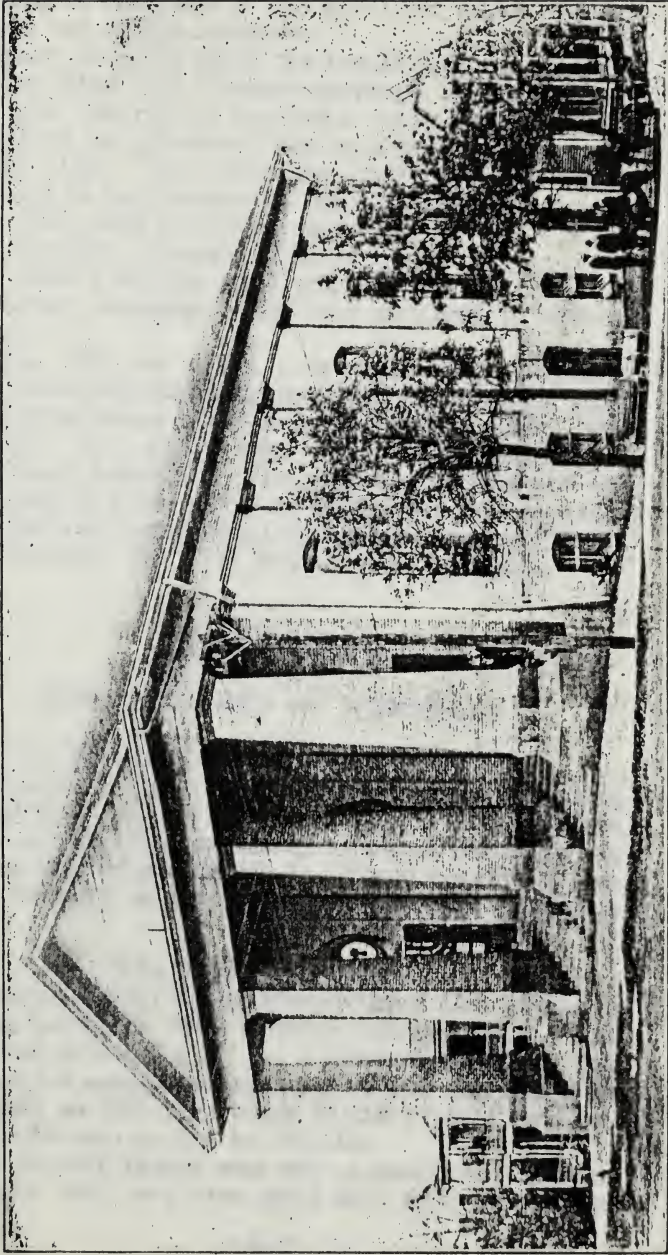
There were ideally three teachers: a principal, an assistant, and a primary teacher. During the most of the year, however, only two teachers were employed. The school year lasted about eight months of which six months were free and the remainder was pay. Those under eight years of age paid one dollar per

month; those over sixteen years of age had to pay two and a half or three dollars. The school was not graded by the system that is used today. The method used in grading was as follows: A pupil might advance to the eighth grade in arithmetic, but linger in other studies of the sixth and seventh or lower grades; the pupil, however, would be classed as an eighth grader.

The children of that time had no map charts or extensive curriculum as we have today. They studied arithmetic, geography, history, and spelling. Arithmetic was thought to be the most efficient study of all. It did not make much difference whether a word was pronounced just like Webster or not, or the geographical location of a few rivers, mountains, boundaries of some foreign country, or the state capitals might be changed; the great generals of history might be mixed up; but the arithmetic lessons had to be exact. The pupils were not required to study the Civil War. They, also, thought that Hynson and Rosborough Springs were two of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Two examinations were given twice a year, just before the Christmas Holidays and at the close of the school term which was in the early summer. Examinations consisted of ten questions, and they had to be answered in thirty-minutes. There were no graduating classes; pupils usually quit when they had advanced to the eighth or ninth grades.

There was no system used in taking up or dismissing school. There was no such thing as forming a line or practicing a fire drill. A handbell was used to let the pupils know when school "took up". The bell was hidden so often that much time was lost in getting into the building. In the last few years, the bell system was abandoned. The system of passing the word "Books" from one pupil to the other, being substituted. It can be readily seen that much time was lost by this system. Many of the pupils would come in ten minutes late. If he or she were asked for an excuse to explain his or her tardiness he or she would answer: "I did not hear the word." Each pupil found his desk by main force and awkwardness. They were dismissed with the same lack of system. When the teacher said,



The First Methodist Church.

"You are dismissed," many of the pupils did not take the time to walk out of the door; but many of them jumped out of the windows.

Every morning after the pupils had assebled, the roll was called. On Monday mornings, each pupils had to answer roll call by quoting a verse from the Bible and giving its reference. The most popular verse was: "Jesus wept". On Thursday mornings the pupils answered to their names by reciting two lines of some poem. The most familiar lines were:

"Twinkle, Twinkle, little star
How I wonder what you are."

The other mornings each was required to answer "Here".

After roll was called, court was held, and, invariably, some one had to be punished for breaking some rule during hours after school or before school next morning. The guilty were given an opportunity to prove their innocence. The punishment was not one of staying in after school or suspension, but one that would be well remembered by anyone who received it.

Reference: Mr. L. B. Miles, one of the pupils.

SKETCH XXVII.

THE CHURCHES OF MARSHALL.

By Mildred Lothrop and Alton Patrick.

Marshall is essentially a church town, numbering ten churches for the white population and fourteen for its colored, thus providing a church for every six hundred and fifty inhabitants. Space permits a particular mention of only the representative denominations.

The Methodist Church.

Before 1851 all denominations used as a church a building known as "The Tarleton School-house." Peter Whetstone donated a lot for a Methodist Church, but it was not a suitable location; so it was sold and a lot purchased on the same block as the present location. J. B. Tullis was pastor in 1852-53.

The Sunday School was only a small one. Though the pupils were very few, good seed was sown bring-

ing forth good fruit. T. A. Harris was Sunday school superintendent.

The present building was erected in 1856 by slaves. The brick were made in Marshall. For a long time a gallery was in the church for the slaves to attend church. It was taken down about 1880. During the civil war, the federal soldiers occupied the country and were gathering up the bells of the churches to make ammunition. They did not get this church's bell for it had none. The soldiers had all the bells stored away out north of town about three miles; so some of the church members went out there and took the best bell and hid it until after the war. Then it was hung in the church and stayed there for about forty years. About ten years ago it was taken down and during the present war it was sold to the United States government for \$138.00. This money was given to the Red Cross.

The property of the church on the block on which it stands is valued at \$45,000.00 The church has a membership of nine hundred.

The Baptist Church.

The Baptist Church services were first held in a log house where the Institute once stood.

Dr. Brice was the first pastor and was succeeded by Father Witt.

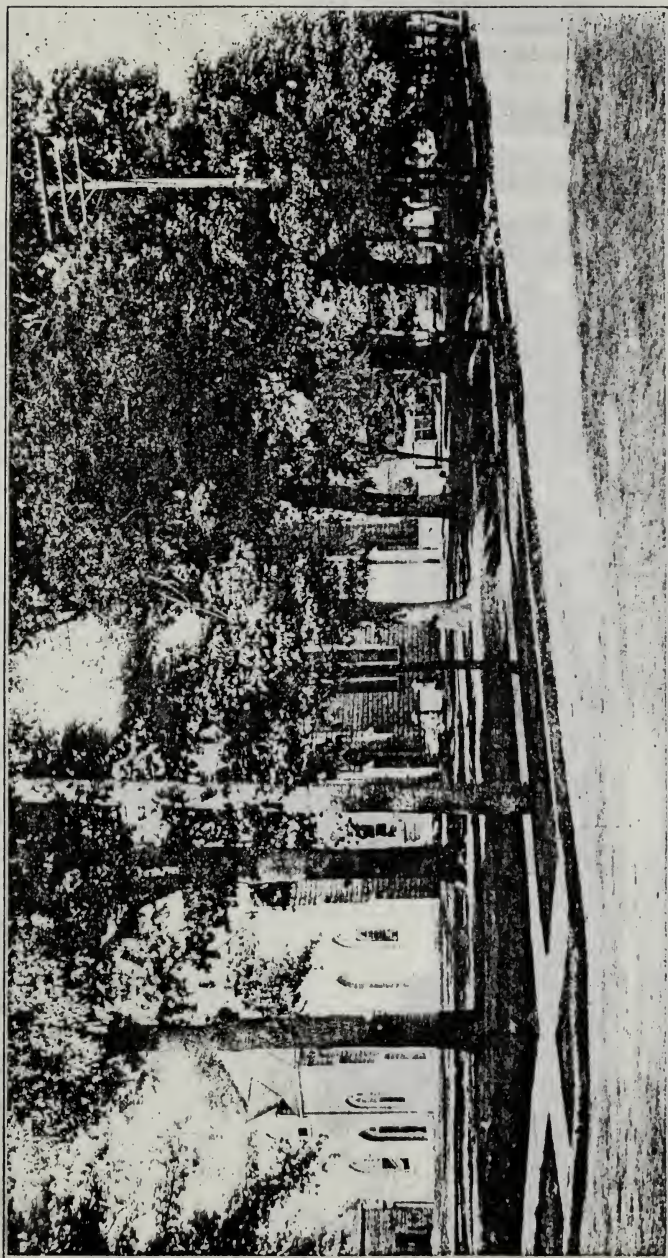
While Rev. George Tucker was pastor, the first church was built on the same place where the present church is located. The grounds were donated by Mr. James McCown, father of Mr. Joe McCown so well known in that time.

A Union Sunday School was held every Sunday; all the school commencements, and all the concerts were given in that building. From 1849 until 1893 it stood, and upon the same ground today, is erected an edifice for the same purpose.

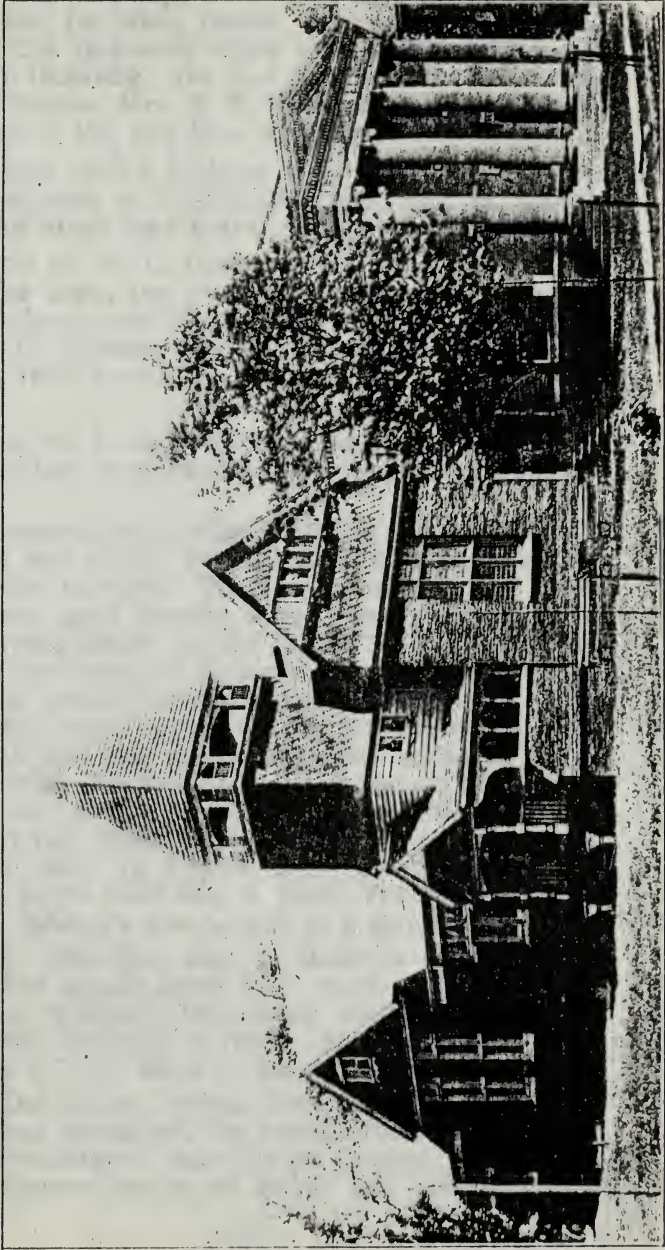
The present membership is about seven hundred.

The Presbyterian Church.

The First Presbyterian Church of Marshall, was organized on May 30, 1850. Rev. M. W. Staples was appointed to come here and lay the foundation of the church. At that time the family of Col. B. L. Holcombe were the only Presbyterians here. The outlook for a church was dark but Rev. P. W. Wassinee, trav-



The First Baptist Church



First Presbyterian Church and Manse

eling for the Bible Society, assisted in establishing a church. The meetings were to be held in the Baptist church but for some reason they were held in the home of Col. Holcombe which was the old residence of Mr. J. H. Callaway. The first five members were: Col. B. L. Holcombe, Mrs. E. D. Holcombe, Mrs. H. J. Staples, Mrs. C. Hill and Miss A. J. June.

The first church building stood opposite to Dr. A. Sears' residence on Wellington Street. Rev. M. Staples served for about four years.

In 1851 Dr. W. C. Dunlap came to this church. He served for about ten years. Then the pulpit was vacant for three years 'till in 1868 when it was filled by Rev. A. P. Silliman. He was pastor until April. In October, 1868, Rev. S. F. Tenney took charge as a Licentiate.

Rev. S. F. Tenney was here until 1870. Thirty-three members were received into the church while he was pr.

Dr. George Ewell, Judge Williams and Judge Ector were the first elders. In 1871 Rev. A. P. Silliman became pastor in April. There was an excellent choir and a very good Sunday school; everything was in good working order. In the fall of 1871, Robert Nall D. D., of the Synod of Alabama assisted the pastor in a meeting, which resulted in many conversions. The church was much strengthened. Mr. Silliman's relations with this church ceased in the spring of 1876. July 10, 1876, Mr. Marshall took charge of the church and was soon elected as regular pastor. For five years he served the church well, closing his ministry here in March, 1881. In August, 1881, Rev. L. H. Wilson filled the pulpit until May 6, 1883. The cottage opposite Mrs. Salmon's was bought as a manse.

Dec. 8, 1883, Rev. John T. McBryde came here as pastor. The church grew very much while he was here. The Woman's Missionary Society was organized by Mr. McBryde in April, 1888. He served here until July 7, 1891, when he went South.

The first manse having been sold, early in 1892 another was purchased, the cottage formerly occupied by Mr. Prendergast, near the ice factory. Rev. J. M. Cochran became pastor on March 1st, 1892.

The present membership is three hundred and seventy-five.

Reference: Mrs. M. Lothrop, in the Morning Star, May 4, 1895.

The Synagogue.

The first Jewish families settled in Marshall before the war. From then until 1881 they held services in private rooms and then in the Odd Fellows hall. In 1881 they organized the "Hebrew Benevolent Society". In 1887 they formed a congregation, applied for a charter, and the name "Moses Montefiore Congregation Adath Israel" was adopted.

The first officers were: D. Doppelmayr, President, I. Brisker, Vice President, Alex Marcus, Treasurer, I. Kalish Secretary. The first rabbi was Rev. H. Saft. He occupied the pulpit two years. Miss Bertha Doppelmayr and several ladies continued the Sunday school for a year while the pulpit was vacant on account of difficulties. The following year Rev. S. Rosenberg occupied the pulpit and while here organized the "Hebrew Ladies Aid Society." He was succeeded by Rev. A. Bloch. In 1894 Rev. Alex Rosenspitz was rabbi.

The feast of the Passover was celebrated about the time Rev. Rosenspitz came here in commemoration of the exodus from Egypt and the deliverance from bondage. The next principal holiday is the Feast of Weeks in celebration of the proclamation of the Ten Commandments on Mt. Sinai; after that follow the Jewish New Year, the Day of Atonement, and the Feast of Tabernacles which is a festival in gratitude to the Lord for the crop he has given.

This church has a membership of forty-two families.

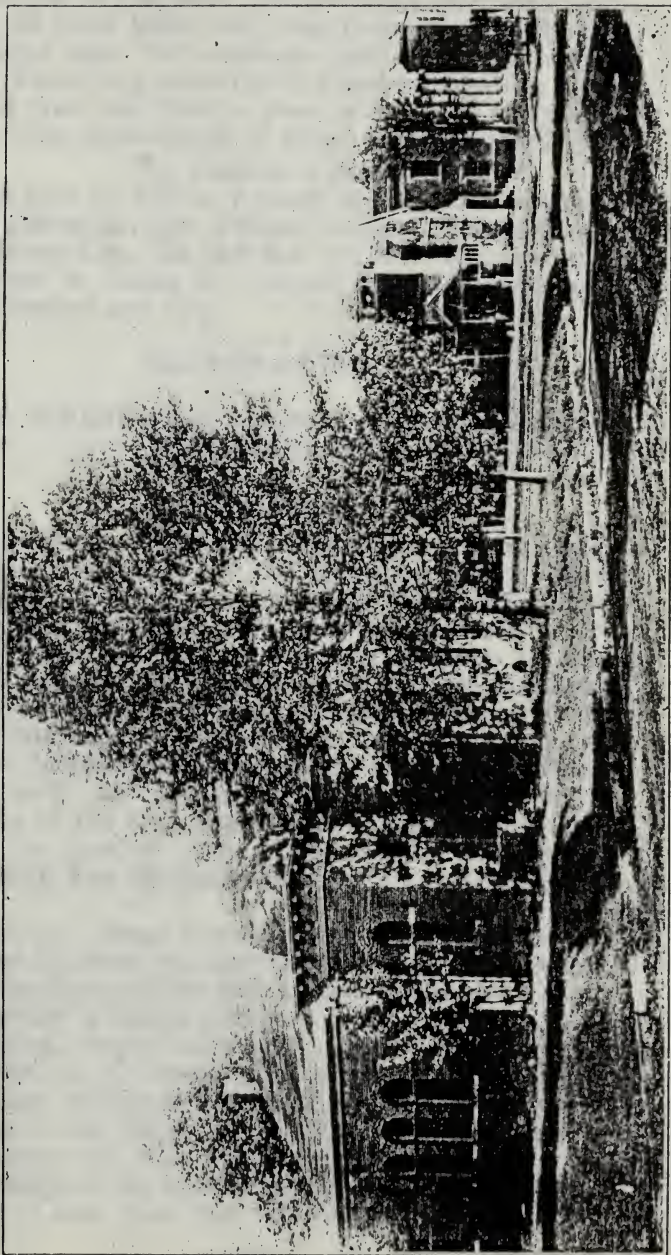
Reference: Tessie Kalisk in The Morning Star, May 4, 1895. Rabbi Zeisler.

The First Church of Christ (Scientists)

Was organized in 1896. The State of Texas granted it a charter. The church is directed by a president, two readers, two substitute readers, a board of five trustees, a Sunday school superintendent, a librarian, and an organist. They do not count their members.

The Christian Church

Was organized in 1888 by C. Mc-Ferson with a



The Jewish Synagogue

membership of fourteen. The meetings were first held in the old court house and later moved to the Episcopal chapel near the southern part of the old shop yards. Then they moved to the present location. The building was remodeled a year or two ago and made larger. The membership is about three hundred.

The Catholic Church

Was built by Father Lowery in 1875. He belonged to the Galveston, now Dallas, Diocese. Father Granger followed him. He died Jan. 14, 1918, and the present pastor is James F. Burnes. The membership is three hundred and fifty.

SKETCH XXVIII.

PETER WHETSTONE AND HIS CONTRIBUTION TO MARSHALL.

Esther Jasper.

Where Peter Whetstone came from, why he came, and how he got here are all questions which have never been fully answered because Peter Whatstone was not very communicative about his past life.

Whetstone was one of the first pioneers to this part of Texas. "He arrived long before Harrison County was born, and was a charter members at its birth." His family, a wife, Bica, three sons, and one daughter followed shortly after his arrival here. None of the family had much, if any, education, but they, being one of the first, became one of the leading families of the pioneer town of Marshall, "Republic of Texas, with Ben Mirabeau Bonaparte Lamar as president."

When the Texas Republic won her independence, 1836, and the door was opened for pioneers to take up land, Whetstone and his wife entered a plea for a slice, and received "a league and a—, 4,444 acres, of pure East Texas, virgin wildwood." Then when, January 28th, 1839, the Congress of Texas carved out and set up the new county of Harrison, the Whetstone property was in the center of it. Then about the fall of 1841, "Peter and Bica woke up and found they were in the middle of the county seat, and it was all theirs".

Then it was that the Whetstones showed their

generosity, and when the site of Marshall was planned, they gave one-half of their land to the young city, retaining for themselves only the south half. The courthouse square, the Baptist Church lot, and the ten acres on West Houston, once called Marshall University, were all given by the Whetstone family.

There is no mystery concerning where and how Whetstone's life ended. One day he and a certain William Boulware met in a little log grocery store, situated on the spot where the old Capitol Hotel used to be. The men were drinking and while there they quarreled bitterly; when Whetstone walked out Boulware, hot-headed and impetuous, shot him. Thus died the first, the greatest and the most liberal real estate man of Marshall.

It is perhaps interesting to know that there is not a home in all Marshall that does not carry the name of Peter Whetstone in its original title papers.

Reference: Mr. G. W. Lively.

SKETCH XXIX.

MARSHALL'S TRIBUTE TO A GREAT PHILANTHROPIST.

Lucile McDaniel.

Peter Whetstone certainly was a philanthropist. Despite this fact, no tribute has been paid to him, except attaching his name to one short street, which runs east and west, just south of the place called "Marshall University", now known as the Marshall High School. This street is three blocks in length; one block is graveled, and the others are in negro quarters.

The present generation knows very little of Peter Whetstone; therefore a monument should be erected to his memory. Some of the women's clubs of Marshall have talked of naming the high school Whetstone High School; but many complaints arose, since this name could so easily be nicknamed "Grindstone" High School.

SKETCH XXX.

THE EPIDEMICS IN MARSHALL.

Gladys Knight.

The greatest epidemic Marshall has ever had is the one recorded in a little paper, "The Marshall Sentinel", published in 1873. This epidemic was the yellow fever. From the "Iron Age Extra" October 30 we find that "a quarantine be raised between Shreveport and Marshall so far as the freight of all description, but be continued as to the citizens of Shreveport." They also advised that "citizens absent from this place remain absent until further notice". From September 10th to October 30th, 1873, there were seventy deaths from yellow fever.

In 1900 Marshall had an epidemic of Small Pox.

Later in 1912 there was an epidemic of meningitis. There was no record kept of the number of cases or deaths during this dreaded epidemic, but we know that there were many cases; a few of these proved fatal.

The next epidemic that Marshall had was in 1918 and early part of 1919. This epidemic was the Influenza which is commonly known as the "Flu". There were between six hundred and seven hundred cases in Marshall, only seventy of which proved fatal.

Reference: Dr. C. E. Heartsill.

SKETCH XXXI.

MARSHALL'S STRUGGLE FOR PROHIBITION.

Sydney Akin.

Marshall's struggle for prohibition is a struggle that will be long remembered by the citizens who participated. It was a struggle of right against wrong. A large percentage of people was opposed to prohibition. The enlightened people saw that the saloons would demoralize the town, as well as all surrounding communities. The anti-prohibitionists wanted whiskey in the county in order to make more money. They did not seem to care for the welfare of the young men and boys of the county; or, if they cared, they cared still

more for the money that the whiskey was bringing to them. It is true that there was a law prohibiting the sale of liquor to boys under eighteen, but, if they wanted it, they could get it without much trouble.

It looked as if the saloons and the whiskey crowd had come to the county to stay. One reason for this was that many prominent white citizens of the small communities ruled the negro votes and, of course, most were against prohibition. For a long time this system of voting kept the small towns from banishing the sale of liquor.

In 1910 Marshall had sixteen saloons and the anti-prohibitionists were strongly entrenched. Nine-tenths of the leading business men of Marshall were in favor of the liquor traffic. At that time Harrison county was the only county east of Dallas in Texas that had saloons.

In April of that year, one hundred men, selected by the pastors of the city, met in the Methodist Episcopal Church on North Lafayette Street and determined to bring on a prohibition election. Dr. J. F. Rosborough was elected chairman, Homer M. Price secretary, and the following executive committee was appointed:

Messrs. Homer M. Price, N. C. Matthewson, W. T. Twyman, W. A. Adair, Harry McGee, J. F. Rosborough, and F. H. Prendergast.

A petition was circulated which many people signed, asking for an election in Precinct One, which included Marshall and several voting precincts containing negro voters. The county commissioner's court refused to grant the petition of the prohibitionists, but granted the petition of the saloon element.

This step taken by the Commissioner's court was thought unfair by the prohibitionists and the election was hotly contested. Many speakers were brought here by both sides. The conflict was so great that business was suspended for a few days in order to give more time to the election. This election aroused more interest in the county, as a whole, than any election that has ever been held in Marshall. The schools were dismissed the day of the election and many parades were conducted by the women and children of the town. The precinct was carried by the prohibitionists by a majority of one hundred and fifty-seven.

The entire county was voted dry a few months afterwards. There are not twenty persons in the county now, who would sign a petition for saloons to be re-established in Harrison county. They have seen how much Marshall, as well as the whole county, has improved since 1910.

So rapidly history makes itself that events become ancient history even while one records them. We are glad that our link had none of the rust of whiskey on it when the good day came for nation-wide prohibition. We hope that soon none of America's sons can say

"I have climbed deep down
The infernal stair
And seen the spirits
Congregating there."

SKETCH XXXII.

SOME INDUSTRIES OF MARSHALL.

By Virginia Parchman.

The pottery, a very small affair, was organized about 1902 with the purpose of making flower pots, churns, stone jars, and other crockery. This factory is situated in the northern part of the city on Lake Street.

Mr. S. H. Ellis owns the pottery privately. The growth of this factory is very slow, and the average number of employees is about five or six.

Clay and cement are raw materials used in this work, which is done by machinery.

The articles manufactured are used as containers for water and other liquids, and flower pots. These articles are sold in Harrison and adjacent counties.

In 1911 the Marshall Brick and Manufacturing Company was organized for the purpose of making bricks. The factory is situated on North Franklin Street.

The capital of this organization is \$40,000, and the profits to the stockholders are a certain per cent of the profits of the factory, which is of a steady growth. A corporation, of which Mr. Charles Cobb,

Jr., is president, and Mr. W. H. Pugh is vice-president, owns the said factory.

An average yearly output of this factory is 8,000,000 bricks. The raw materials used here are sand, and clay. Oil, gas, and coal are used for fuel purposes. Most of the work is done by machinery.

The average number of employees in this organization is forty-two. These employees are paid by the hour.

The bricks manufactured are used in the construction of brick buildings, brick walls, street pavements, and so forth. These bricks are sold within a radius of one hundred and twenty-five miles of Marshall in the states of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas.

SKETCH XXXIII.

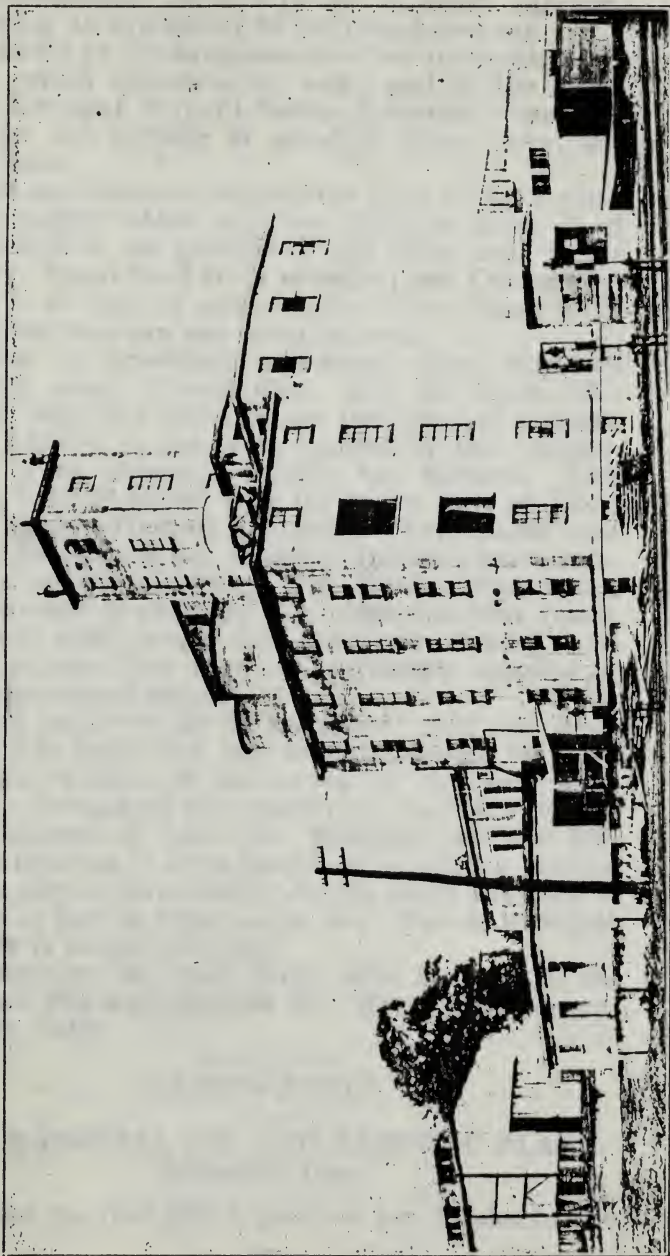
THE MARSHALL MILL AND ELEVATOR CO.

By Jewell Covin.

No, this is not an old English castle or a French chateau, but the home of the Marshall Mill and Elevator Co., which has for the last nine years been under the supervision of Mr. Frank Davis and associates. It is one of the most enterprising and useful manufactures in the state of Texas, and when all the various engines have been installed it will be the most modern grain elevator in East Texas.

June 11, 1918, at midnight the old building burned. The new building which is now nearing completion at a cost of \$100,000, is situated in the Northeastern part of town. One can obtain a splendid view of the building from the viaduct. It is erected of reenforced steel and concrete, making the building fire-proof in every respect.

Including the basement, the building is eight stories high. It has a capacity of elevation grain of 1,000 bushels every thirty minutes; storage capacity for bulk grain 100,000 bushels which is provided by five hugs tanks, rising high in the air, and having a grain capacity of 20,000 bushels each. In addition to this, the company has twelve bins, each holding two thousand bushels. The Elevator also has three warehouses with a floor space of 50,000 square feet. The trackage



The Marshall Mill and Elevator

will accommodate twenty-five cars of grain, hay, etc., containing an average of 60,000 pounds per car.

Included in the equipment are five automatic grain scales, which automatically weigh and fill the sacks. There are eight Barnard Moline Automatic separators used for the purpose of grinding barley, corn, and other grain.

The corporation manufactures three kinds of meal. The Standard which is a low grade of meal; Pearl meal which is not excelled by any other meal in the country, Acorn Meal is an example; and Cream meal which is all that its name implies. Corn chops, grits, and mixed feed are also manufactured.

Grain is principally purchased from Northern terminal points, Kansas City, Mo., St. Louis, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and Cairo, Ill. are the principal markets.

In addition to the grain handled by this management, is an enormous alfalfa hay business. This branch extends almost over the entire state of Texas and a good portion of Louisiana. They handle, possibly, 2,000 cars of hay annually, and have representatives in several districts of New Mexico, West Texas, and Colorado buying hay for them the year round. This past year several cars have been shipped from Idaho, because they were not sufficiently supplied by the above named places.

"The public would be surprised", said the interviewed, "to know that this corporation does the business that it does. In the spring of the year when farmers throughout the country are buying a considerable amount of feed, the Marshall Mill and Elevator's business is at its height. It is nothing unusual for the firm to have twenty-five to thirty-five cars of grain and hay on track in one day. The daily output capacity is twenty-two cars."

Reference: Mr. Fess Covin, Sales Manager of the Marshall Mill and Elevator Co. Marshall Messenger, Nov. 22, 1918.

SKETCH XXXIV.

THE MARSHALL ICE AND ELECTRIC PLANT. Benjamin Long.

About the year 1875 a group of men headed by one

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M. Israelsom, seeing that the city of Marshall was in great need of an ice supply, for in those days both ice and cars were extremely scarce, and shipping at its best was a slow process, got together and raised the necessary funds for the erection of a plant.

The machinery and necessary apparatus finally arrived and was set up at the present location of the plant. There was a great deal of delay, but finally a poor grade of ice was manufactured. At the beginning the plan was to supply only the retail trade.

Ten years later an electric plant was set up close to the present location of the T. and P. Freight Depot. The operating company stopped running after a year or two. The reasons for stopping were not made public.

In 1890 the ice company bought out the old electric company, thus forming the Marshall Ice and Electric Co., and in a short time the new company was making electricity. The current was made in the same building as was the ice. This new plant was a great success and grew rapidly in proportion to the demand. Much equipment was added and additional floor space rented.

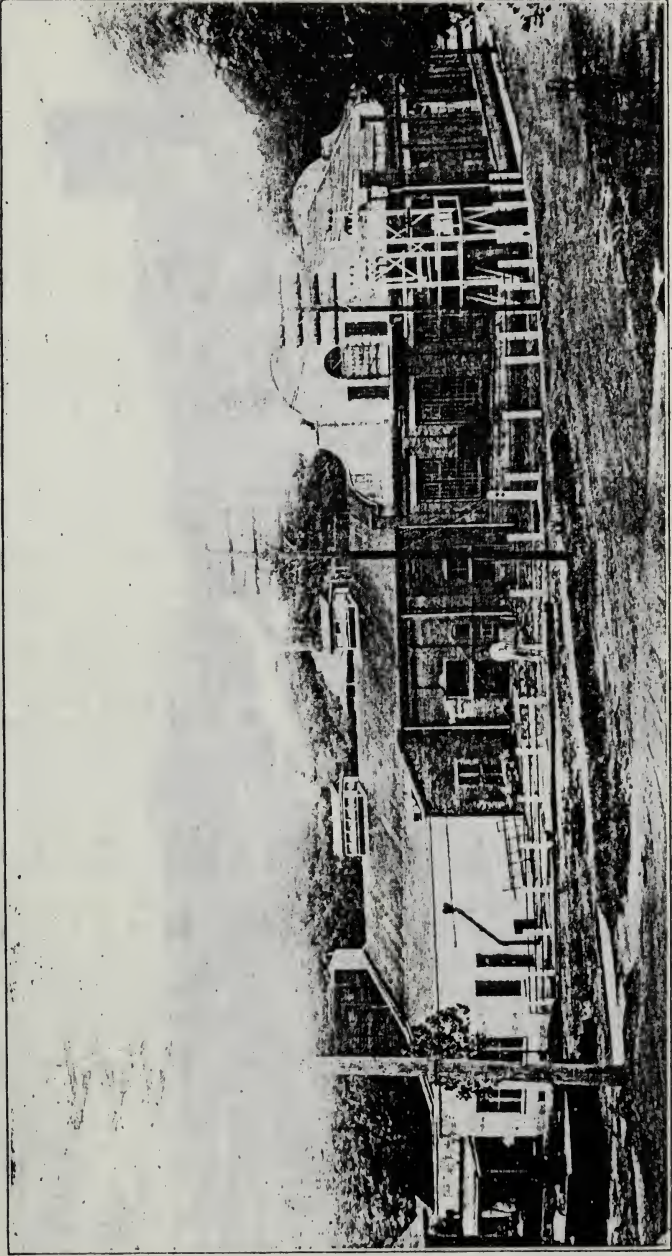
In 1911 the old frame building was replaced by a new modern fire-proof brick building. The company also bought a quantity of new machinery, among which was a big gas engine which was to be run by the recently (recent at that time) discovered natural gas. This engine could be run by either gas or steam.

A short time later the plant was bought from its local owners by northern capitalists who owned plants at Jefferson, Longview, Jacksonville and other places.

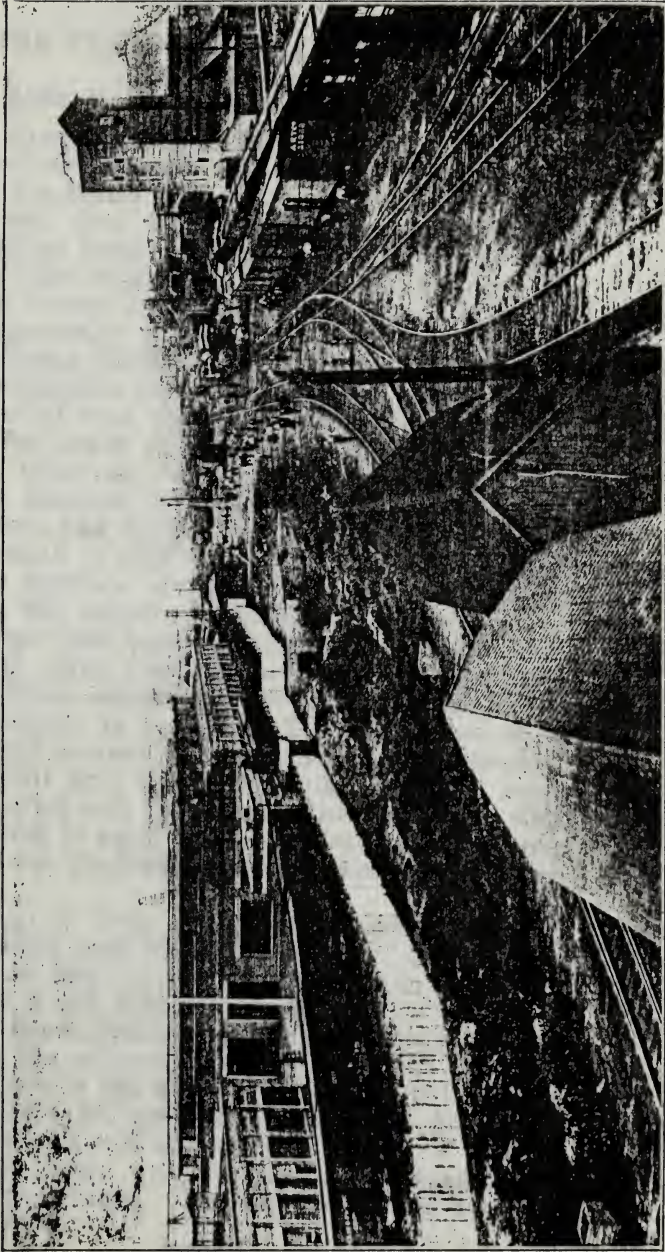
Since that time many new improvements have been added, among them, two new turbines and many new dynamos. The latest improvements are the high-tension lines to Jefferson and elsewhere. The present name of the company is the East Texas Utility Co. The biggest stock-holder lives in Chicago.

Thus from a small beginning, the plant has grown to its present size.

References: Mr. C. A. Heyck, Mr. Wyatt and Mrs. B. W. Long.



Marshall Ice and Light Plant



The T. & P. Shops as the men leave their work

SKETCH XXXV.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC SHOPS.

By Anna V. Rogers and Florence Schmidt.

Long time ago before 1870 the land where the shops are now situated was a cotton field. One day John and Joe Britte were resting under a tree on this ground, and they were complaining that they had nothing before them in their life, but to stay at home and work this cotton field. Now, that we have the shops, we cannot realize that boys ever sighed for lack of opportunity of diversified work.

The railroad delegates were sent to East Texas to look for a suitable place to locate the shops. It was finally decided that the shops should be located at Marshall for many reasons: First, Marshall's rival, Longview, could not, or did not, raise the sufficient quota, but Marshall did; second, Marshall had a fine water system, and much more room for improvement; third, Marshall is very near the oil and gas fields of Louisiana; fourth a straight line could be run from Texarkana, the western terminal, to Marshall.

The shops were begun during the year 1870. Harrison county voted a subsidy or tax, which was given to the railroad corporation for the maintenance of its headquarters in our city. They are situated in Northeastern portion of the city, covering twenty-two acres. At first they were built on a very small scale, employing only four men in the beginning. Now the enrollment is about 1,600. At first, there was one machinist, one blacksmith, one car knocker, and one painter.

Gradually, as time passed, the shops progressed. Brick buildings took the place of the old wooden buildings. At first all the men worked in one shop, but in 1900 a car shop was built; soon after this a new round house and new pump house were built.

In 1905 the company installed one of the first Diesel Engines in the shop power plant. It is of the three-cylinder type, generating 225 horse power. It was installed at a cost of \$15,000.

Mr. John Addis was the first superintendent of the motor department. He was succeeded by Mr.

Anthony. Mr. A. P. Prendergast is the present superintendent.

Later, the old passenger station was torn down, and a red brick station was built with all modern conveniences.

During 1913 the old Store Room burnt, entailing a loss of over a half million dollars. This building was replaced by a modern fire proof store department.

In the year 1917 a fence was built around the shops for safety. There are several gates where watchmen keep watch day and night.

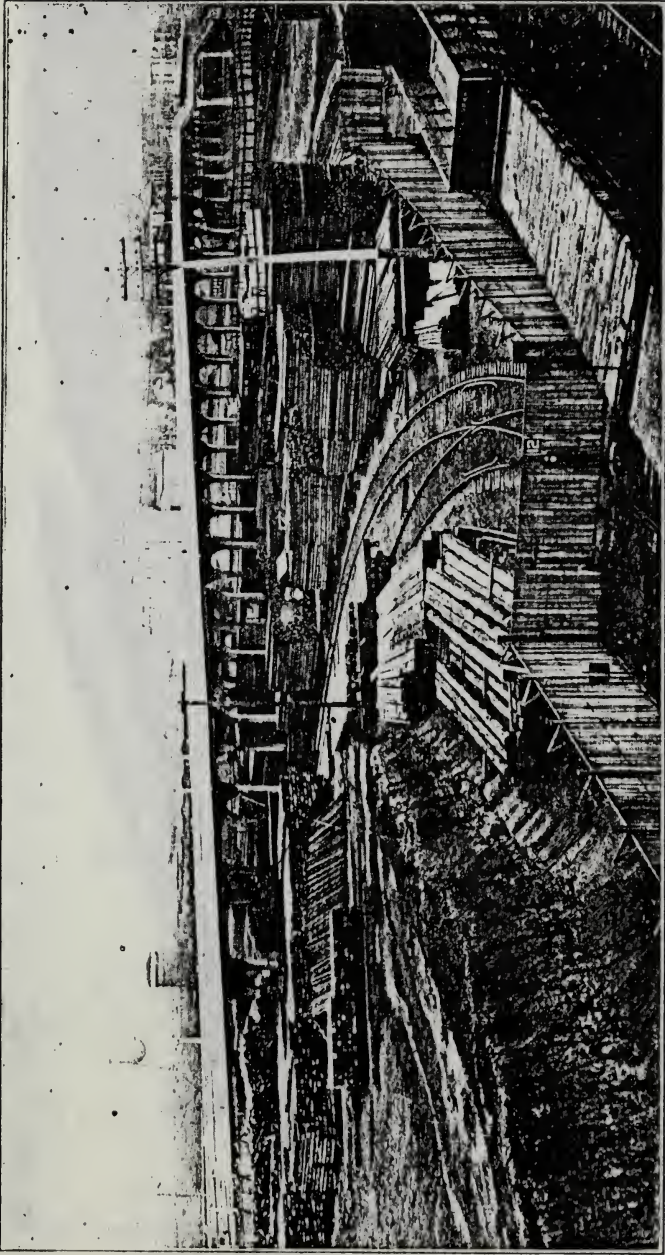
A large fire on June 9, 1918, completely destroyed the Machine Shop, Copper shop and Pattern Shop, entailing a loss of over \$200,000 in machinery alone. Plans are being perfected for the erection of a steel fire proof building. This is to be equipped with modern machinery and improved facilities for handling work. This will to a great extent increase the output of the shops.

The shop management is at present building an attractive log bungalow, with a floor fifty feet by fifty feet. It is to be used for a club house for the employees.

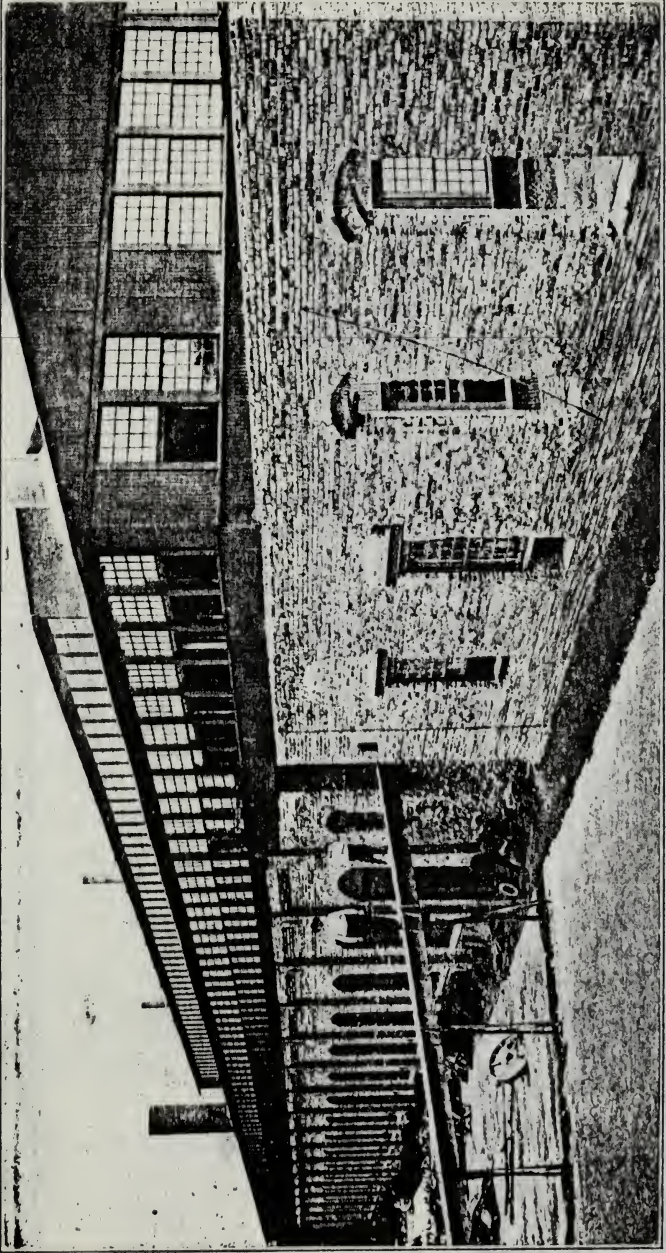
The men that work in the blacksmith shop make tools, repair tools, and make different parts of machinery. The Bolt machines are used to make large bolts, nuts, and cut both steel and iron. The ox welds are used to weld iron together. It is an electric machine and very powerful. The men that work near it are compelled to wear masks, to keep the glare from blinding them. The blacksmith gets from \$5.00 to \$10.00 a day. He has a few helpers under him who are nearly all negroes. There is a "boss" or "head man" in every division of the shops, whose duty it is to examine the work of the laborers under him. These men receive from \$150 to \$200 a month.

There are many men employed in the boiler shop. They make boilers, clean them, and repair them. They are paid by the hour. After serving his apprenticeship, the men in the boiler shop receive about \$150 a month.

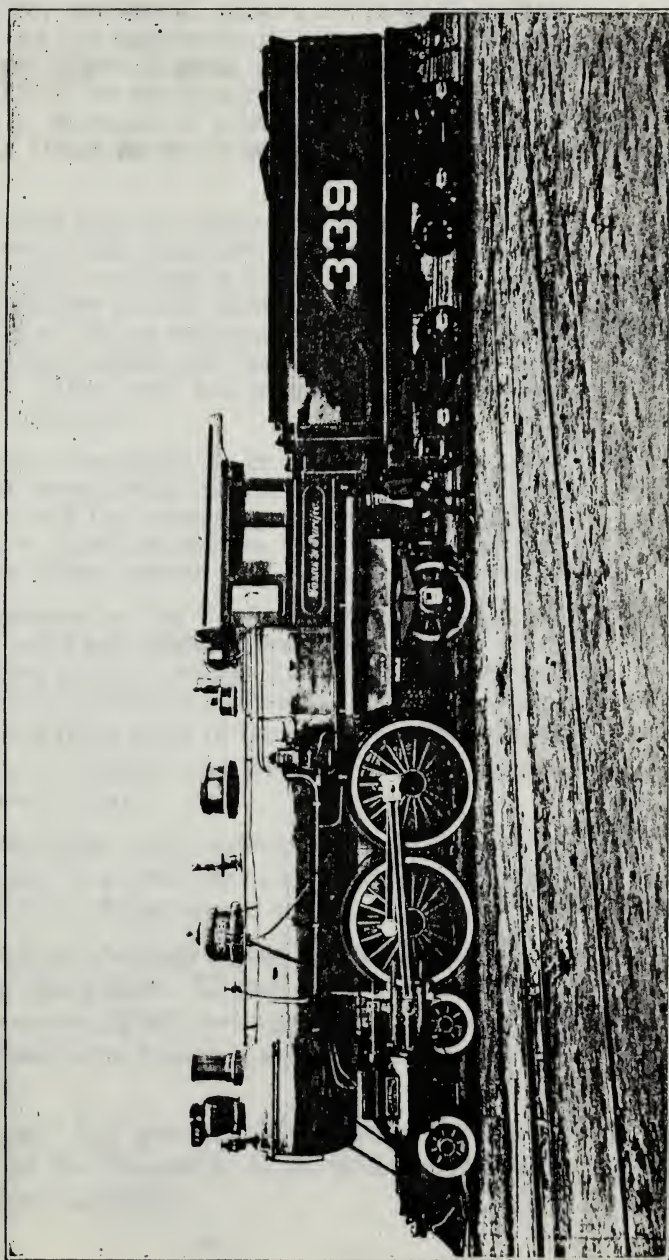
The necessity as well as the comforts of our lives depend in large measure upon the machinist, who



The Shop Yards and the Viaduct



Marshall Car-wheel Factory



Locomotive Made at the T. & P. Shops

SKETCH XXXVI.

THE MARSHALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Virginia Parchman.

The Marshall Manufacturing Company is small but mighty. Last year the immense peach crop of Georgia was in danger on account of the shortage of baskets for shipping. The War-Industry Board at Washington ordered from the Marshall Manufacturing Company thirty-five car loads of baskets to supply the shortage. To meet the demand, the factory worked its employees night and day. This shows the responsibility and worth of this factory not only to Marshall but also to other states.

In 1911 under the laws of Texas, citizens of Marshall, Texas, and Plymouth, Indiana, organized the Marshall Manufacturing Company, which is situated in the southeastern part of the city.

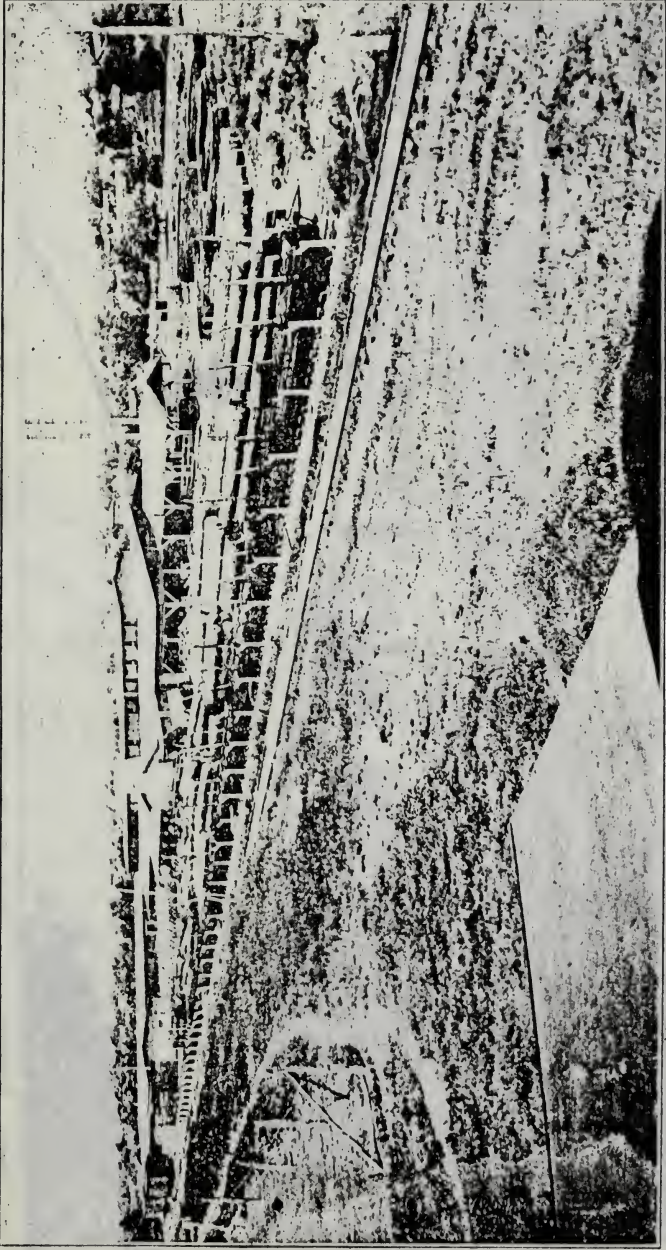
This corporation was organized for the purpose of manufacturing and selling all kinds of baskets, fruit and produce packages, and other wooden articles.

When organized, the capital invested was \$40,000, but since the growth of the industry is steady, the capital now approximates \$75,000. Usually a certain per cent of profits are declared and paid as "dividends" to the stockholders; however this per cent depends upon the amount of profit shown for the year.

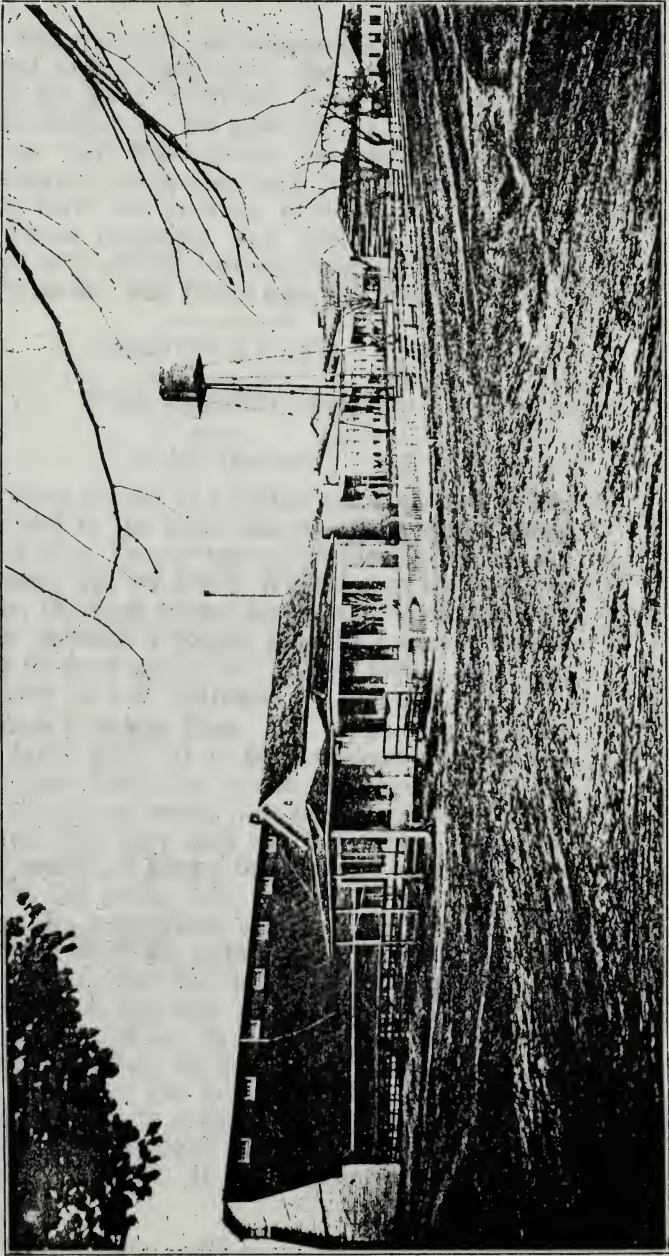
The principal package manufactured is the bushel shipping basket, but other packages are made. Approximately, the manufacture and sale of bushel baskets for the past eight years are as follows:

1911—100,000. 1912—600,000. 1913—300,000.
1914—400,000. 1915—1,300,000. 1916—500,000. 1917—750,000. 1918—1,000,000.

In this factory the raw materials used are timber (gum logs), and hardware. The logs are received in carlots from our neighboring towns within a radius of fifty miles from Marshall. An average of three hundred carloads are used annually. The hardware consists of wire, nails, and so forth shipped from northern mills. Most of the work is done by machinery. Numerous machines are used for cutting the logs into basket



The Marshall Manufacturing Plant that saved the Georgia Peach Crop in 1918



The Oil Mill

parts, and others are used for stapling the parts into baskets.

In the busy season the employees number about one hundred and twenty-five; the average number throughout the year, however, is about seventy-five. Some of the employees are paid by the dozens of articles made per day, while others are paid by the hour.

The packages made are used for the shipping of all kinds of fruit and produce, principally to northern markets. These packages are sold and distributed over a large area of the United States, particularly to the western states; but Texas uses the larger part.

SKETCH XXXVII.

THE COTTON GIN.

A. W. Harvey.

As Harrison county is a cotton county which ranks among the best in the state, she naturally has to have many cotton gins. One of the oldest gins in the county is the Womack gin on South Washington avenue. As we all know, the first cotton gin was a small box with nails driven through a rolling pin. This was too slow. So men got to work and now we have cotton gins that are as modern as our railroads.

The cotton is taken from the wagon by suction through a large pipe. It is then sucked into the gin boxes, of which there are three. In these gin boxes there are thirty-four round disc-saw like blades which are so placed that they pull the lint cotton from the seeds. The seeds are blown to the seed house and the lint cotton to the press. The press is about one third larger than the regulation size bale of cotton. The bottom part of the press is used to press the cotton to regulation size. It does this by means of a worm gear.

The sacking is cut and placed in the press. The metal ties are placed so that they can be fastened around the bale. When all the cotton is out of the gin boxes, the bottom of the press is raised by the worm gear and the cotton is pressed into regulation size. It is then weighed, its weight quality and the number of the gin marked upon it. It is then ready for the market.

The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the editor of the journal. The letter discusses the author's interest in the field of psychology and their desire to contribute to the journal. The author mentions their previous work and their current research. The letter is dated [illegible] and is signed by the author.

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The second part of the document is the main body of the paper. It begins with an introduction to the topic of the research. The author then discusses the methodology used in the study, including the participants and the procedures. The results of the study are presented, followed by a discussion of the implications of the findings. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points and a reference to further research in the field.

The seed are sold to an oil company or taken home for future planting or for feed for the stock. If sold to the oil company, the greasy part of the seed is used to make cooking oils, while the outer part of the seed is sacked for feed.

Reference: L. J. Womack.

SKETCH XXXVIII.

THE MARSHALL WATER-WORKS.

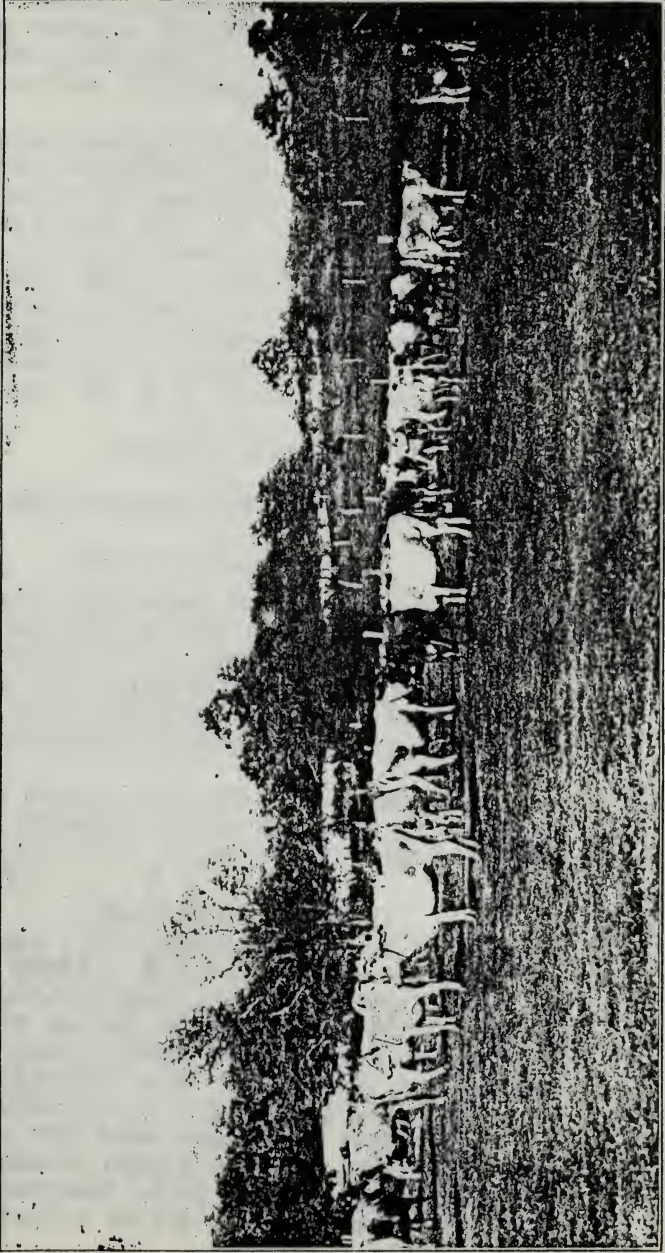
Franklin Jones.

The location of the well-field of the Marshall Water-works was once a lake as is shown by the fact that in drilling the wells a layer of white sand was struck and passed through. In drilling the wells a three foot vegetable strata was also struck, which was very hard to cut through. There are seventy-six shallow-water wells and eleven deep-water wells, ranging from three hundred and forty-eight feet to seven hundred and eighty feet in depth. These wells are fully capable of supplying Marshall with water.

There are seventy wells now being pumped. The system of pumping is simple. A pipe is sunk to the water in the well and air forced under high pressure is led to the bottom of the well. This air forces itself with water up the pipe. The system will not work if there is a leak in the pipe, there being a twenty-four inch vacuum in the pipe. A suction of one and one half miles is reached by this method.

There are three reservoir tanks at the station: one 72x210x10 feet, another 30x30 at the top, 20x20 at the bottom and ten feet deep, and the third 60x80x10 feet. The total storage of these tanks is 2,000,000 gallons, and the consumption of Marshall 500,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. The water is pumped from the station to the stand-pipe, and the mains lead from the stand pipe to the town. There are two mains: one eight-inch and one ten-inch, two and one-fourth miles long; they branch all over town. The pressure on the mains is ninety-five lbs. per square inch normally, and 135 lbs. per square inch in case of fires.

Chlorine, being the best germicide, is used to purify the water. The form it is used in is known as



Pasture Scene Near Marshall

chloride of Lime, two lbs. of this powder to 1,000,000 gallons of water is the proportion used. Chloride of lime is also a fine agent to cause larger impurities to settle. Like lime, it will cause the smallest sediment to settle.

The water supply of today differs greatly from the water-works of nineteen years ago. Then there were twenty 4-inch wells, now there are seventy-six 6-inch, 4-inch, and 10-inch wells. At first there were 1,000,000 gallons in two units; now there are 3,000,000 gallons in four units. Then the machinery was simple; now the machinery is anything but simple. One of the smaller engines is an air compressor that compresses eighty lbs. of air at a stroke.

Reference: Mr. B. F. Myers, superintendent.

SKETCH XXXIX.

MILK SUPPLY OF MARSHALL.

Margaret Dannhaeuser.

Milk "the most perfect food" is an important substance in Marshall as well as it is everywhere else. Milk is important in the diet of children and invalids and also in that of persons in the best of health. To have milk that is good for health and the growth of children it must come from healthy cows and sanitary dairies.

Though several men sell milk in Marshall on a small scale there are but two up-to-date dairies which are: The Shady Grove Farm Dairy and the Cold Water Dairy Farm.

Shady Grove Farm.

The Shady Grove Farm, located on Highbridge Avenue, is owned by Mr. M. M. Barnes and son. This dairy has seventy head of cattle of which forty are milkers. The average quantity of milk is between eighty and ninety gallons a day, and the milk is 5½% according to quality which is 2% above the standard. Both the milking barn and bottling house have concrete floors, and have plenty of ventilation. The floors are washed twice a day with water. The cows are each tubercular tested and are kept clean and healthy. The cows are fed with a balanced ration food

composed of silage and cow chow with hay and pasturage. The milking is done both by hand and by machinery. As soon as the milk is drawn from cows, it is carried to the bottling room. Here it is run through three strainers then aerated, which takes out all animal heat; then through another strainer; then to the bottling machine where it is immediately bottled, after which it is put on ice until it is to be delivered. The bulk of the milk from this farm is sold in quart and pint bottles. The price of the milk, delivered, is seventeen and one-half cents a quart and ten cents a pint. The hope of the proprietors is that there will be a good and a cheaper food crop this spring which will enable them to reduce the price.

The Cold Water Dairy Farm.

The Cold Water Dairy Farm, located on Tyler Road, is owned by Mr. Cain Anderson. The number of cows on this dairy are thirty averaging four gallons of milk per day. The cows are all inspected once a month by the pure food inspector. The cows are brushed and then washed before milking. The food of the cows is silage, cow chow, hay, and pasturage. As soon as milk is drawn from cows it is run through three strainers after which it is run through an aerator. After it has been aerated, it is cooled, bottled, and sealed. There is a barn where the cows are bedded after being milked. The barn, in which the milking is done is pure white, has cement floor, and is cleaned and whitewashed thoroughly each day. Milk is sold both wholesale and retail. The prices are seventeen and one-half cents a quart and ten cents a pint.

In addition to the dairies in Marshall, there are many people that own cows for just their individual family use, and some people that have cows sell milk to their neighbors. In this way every one in Marshall has an opportunity to buy good and wholesome milk.

References: Mr. M. M. Barnes. Mr. Cain Anderson.

SKETCH XL.

MARSHALL FIRE DEPARTMENT.

By Frank McGee.

In the year of 1870 a large building up in town caught fire and the whole city was in great danger. After this event, some of the prominent citizens of Marshall organized a fire department. These men bought some small wagons and equipment and the organization has gradually grown up to the present day.

The present fire department has three stations: Central, T. & P. and the North Side Fire Department. The central station has two large automobile trucks which are equipped with very high powered pumps. Besides these two trucks it has a hook and ladder, hose wagon and a Ford truck which has proven to be a great success in the last few fires Marshall has had. The other two stations are under the control of the Central Station.

The T. & P. Fire Department has one regular fire wagon and one hose wagon. The North Side Fire Department has two hose wagons. But now the day of horses has gone out because of the lack of speed and Marshall will soon have all auto trucks.

SKETCH XLI.

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE COUNTRY AND THE CITY.

Jewell Covin.

In a previous chapter the advantages that the shops have brought to Marshall have been discussed. A further study of the question will show several disadvantages arising from the taking the young men from the farms to the city.

That farming is a very important industry is shown by the fact that directly or indirectly all the food, shelter, and clothing that we have come from the farmer. Every one depends upon the farmer. If, however, there is a magnet in the city, the younger men will be drawn by it. Thus we will have a shortage of farm products.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 DISTRICT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In re: [Illegible Name]

[Illegible text, likely a petition or complaint. The text is mostly illegible due to blurring.]

[Illegible text, likely a signature or name.]

[Illegible text, likely a date or reference number.]

[Illegible text, likely a description of the case or a list of items.]

There are many agricultural advantages in Harrison County: There is plenty of rainfall; the soil is adapted to different crops; there is sufficient plenty of native grass to raise stock, and the climate is adapted to the growing of fruits, vegetables, and pecans.

Despite these many agricultural advantages, farming lags behind and the cost of living soars. Why? First, the farmers do not raise enough stock and poultry; second, they do not raise their own feed for their stock; third, they do not grow enough different crops; and fourth, they do not plant good seed.

The question now is: What can be done to help the farmer of today improve his methods? The high school should be the center of education of the county. The boys and girls should be educated to meet the modern needs, and thru them the older farmers should see and correct their mistakes.

The high school should get the people of Harrison county and the citizens of Marshall to cooperate. The rural districts should study the needs and demands of the town and try to raise the vegetables and stock that are most demanded. Through the cooperation of the vocational instructor of the Marshall High School, county demonstrator, and county school superintendent the above can be more easily realized. They could organize clubs among the farmers, one for the whites, one for the colored, and one for both together. All the boys and girls of the county should belong to corn, pig, and tomato clubs. These clubs should teach them better methods of farming and of marketing.

SKETCH XLII.

WHY GROVE STREET IS SO NARROW.

Marie Louise Barry.

There are a great many very interesting stories, old traditions, and queer sayings connected with the early history of Marshall. As most of the older citizens of Marshall know, Grove St., Railroad Ave., Border St., and Grand Ave., which form a square were intended to be the boundary of this city. The four streets were to be great wide, beautiful streets and all of them are beautiful and wide with the exception

of Grove St. which is extremely narrow. I have heard many people wonder why this street is so narrow; so I have decided to answer their question by telling the following little story.

Once upon a time, since all good stories must begin that way, Peter Whetstone owned all the land in and around Marshall. Peter Whetstone was a gruff, rude, rough old man, who took great pleasure in riding a broncho and using his pistol in order to make people dance.

A meek, prim, little preacher, who was terrified by the western country and its people; but who dutifully and self-sacrificingly had come to Texas to convert what he considered the semibarbarian people, had decided to settle in Marshall.

One day the preacher got up enough courage to go to Peter Whetstone and buy some land. The people who saw Whetstone make his mark with a large dirty hand (for he could not write) and then saw the little preacher sign his name, painstakingly and slowly, to the deed for land which he had just bought laughingly dubbed them the lion and the lamb.

Several days later, some one came to Wehtstone and told him that the preacher had built his fence out too far and was really taking up some of Whetstone's land.

Whetstone immediately rode off swearing that he would show the merry little shrimp; he would blow his block off.

The preacher, who was peacefully driving stakes in the ground, shivered when he recognized Whetsone riding toward him.

"Hey! What are you doing there?" cried Whetstone, who was furious.

"Nothing—I—I mean driving stakes," stammered the trembling man.

"I am going to blow your brains out, you little wretch," screamed Whetstone, "Do you hear what I say? I am going to blow your head off. YOU put that fence on my land, you grasshopper of a sky pilot."

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Whetstone. It is all my mistake, sir. I assure you that I will have the fence moved this evening," replied the preacher, "I—"

"Oh No, you ain't either," interposed Whetstone,

disgusted that the preacher should give up to him so quickly, "Don't you dare move that fence; or then—then I will shoot you to pieces."

"Just as you like, Mr. Whetstone. Yes sir, I will do just as you say. It was all a misunderstanding. I thought this was my land, sir," he replied politely.

Peter Whetstone rode off without another word. The fence was not moved, and the preacher was not shot. The only result is that the street is narrower than it would have been otherwise.

Reference: Traditional.

SKETCH XLIII.

EVOLUTION OF THE PRESS IN MARSHALL.

Lucille McDaniel.

For a period of almost seventy-five years Marshall has made great progress in her newspapers. They have helped in all the local undertakings for the advancement of our city, county, state, and nation. At present Marshall has three progressive papers: namely, **The Marshall Messenger**, **The Semi-Weekly Messenger**, and **The Noonday Sentinel**. The first named is a daily paper, edited by Mr. W. A. Adair. A copy is delivered to each of its twenty-three hundred subscribers in the afternoon, by seven boys. The second named paper, also edited by Mr. Adair, is published twice a week, on Tuesday and on Friday. It is delivered by mail to sixteen hundred subscribers. These two papers publish the latest news from **The Associated Press** and **The Universal Service Press**. **The Noonday Sentinel** is a daily paper, free of charge, which is edited by Messrs. Homer M. Price and Charlie Beehn. Twenty-three hundred copies are delivered by three men every day at noon. It publishes the latest news from **The United Press**.

The first newspaper in Marshall was **The Harrison County Flag**, which was published during the Civil War. It was issued for some four or five years after the war. Mr. W. G. Barrett was the progressive editor who kept the "Flag" flying these years.

In 1860, Mr. R. Loughery published a democratic

paper titled "The Texas Republican". This paper lived only a few years, to be succeeded by others.

The next paper to be printed was "The Marshall Weekly", which appeared on the streets of Marshall in 1860. Its proud owner and editor was William Windwestock, a strong Republican. He, therefore, published "The Marshall Weekly" to aid in an election.

Howard Hamments and Eugene Sloan decided to spread the East Texas news by publishing "The East Texas Bulletin". This was not a political paper, but it was very popular from 1865 to 1870. Mr. Kennedy introduced his paper, "The Marshall Reporter", which placed "The East Texas Bulletin" in the back ground. Rivalry immediately began and to surpass Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hamments and Mr. Sloan started a weekly paper, commonly known as the "Tri-Weekly Herald". These papers prospered for many years, but finally all disappeared from the newspaper world.

In 1884, Mr. W. A. Adair started a weekly paper, known as "The Marshall Messenger". It struggled the first year of its life, but by 1890 it had begun to grow so surely that the confident editor published it daily, by the same name. In the meantime, "The Morning Star" made its appearance in the blue sky of the news world, edited by Mr. R. L. Jennings. It was not so prosperous as the Messenger and after a few years "The Morning Star" fell. The daily paper of Mr. Adair was still progressing and was now being made a larger and a more popular paper. Besides Mr. Adair, there have been others connected with "The Messenger" but Mr. N. C. Matthewson is the present partner. This paper's favorite expression is "It pays to advertise".

Another short-lived paper was "The Era". It was not entirely successful, although it was conducted by many men, among whom was Mr. W. D. Allen. Later Mr. W. E. Blocker published "The Enterprise", which did not last long. It was followed by "The News", a small paper edited by Mr. W. C. Whitney. These papers must have been good if the following is true: "All that are good die young."

The "Sentinel" was established in 1907 by Mr. Homer M. Price, who started it to bring about an election for Prohibition. "On account of its advocacy

of prohibition, a number of leading Marshall merchants refused to advertise in its pages." This little paper accomplished its purpose at a great loss of money. The editor intended to stop its publication after the election, but he received so much encouragement that a daily paper was started to take the place of the former one. It was christened "A Marshall Booster—The Noonday Sentinel". Soon it was nicknamed "The Tooter" and a common expression seen in its columns is, "Help the Tooter Toot." This paper is edited by Mr. Homer Price and Mr. Charlie Beehn. Its first copy appeared in 1912. Mr. Price says, "This little paper claims that no word has ever been printed in its pages that the little girls should not read." It has been a great help in city, county, and war work of all natures.

The last paper published in Harrison County was "The Labor Voice", edited by Mr. Weaver. After a few months of career, it left the county, only to remain as a memory of the past.

References: Mr. W. A. Adair. Mr. Homer M. Price. Thanks are rendered to each of them.

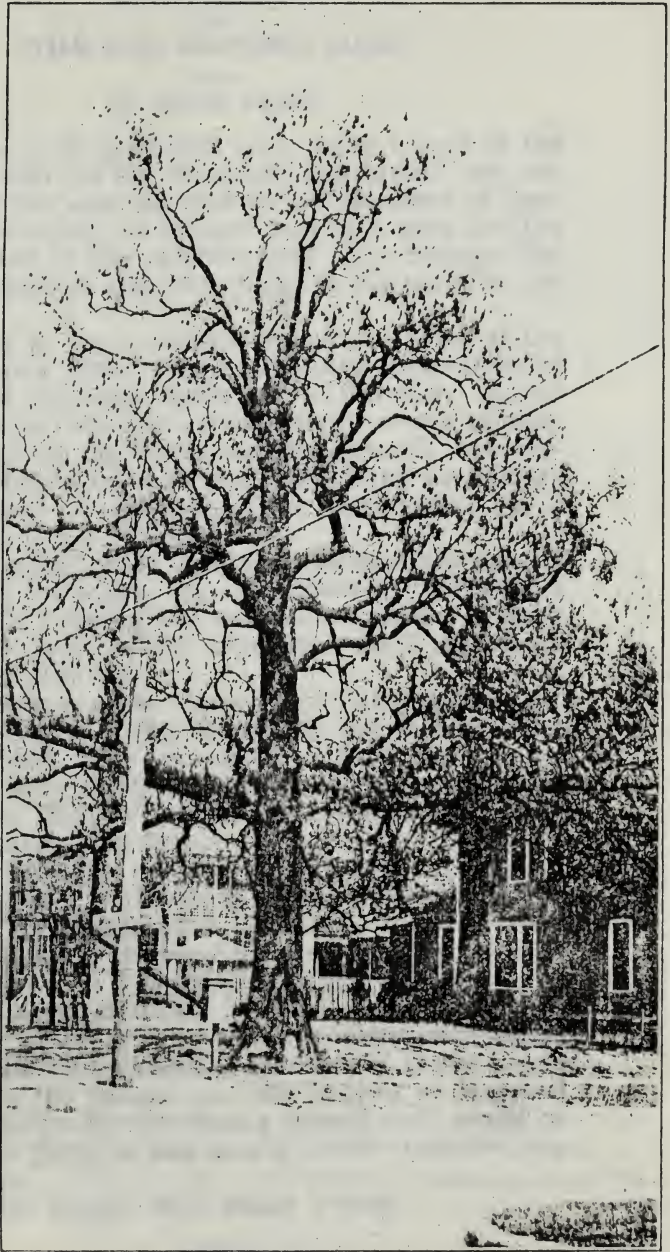
SKETCH XLIV.

TO THE SAM HOUSTON OAK.

Virginia Parchman.

Dear old oak tree, staunch and high,
Towering up to the azure sky,—
Monarch of those that around you grow,
Swayed by the tempests that thru you blow;
Strong and mighty, though weathered and old,
Standing thru seasons of wet and cold,
Why do we praise you, oak tree dear,
As you stand, so stately—year after year?

Beneath your spreading branches tall,
Where the sunbeam's rays perchance may fall,
Our noble president, Sam Houston, one day,
Under your shelter chanced to stay,
And spoke to the people words of cheer,
That to their hearts have been most dear.
That is the reason we praise you so,
As you bend in the breezes to and fro.



The Sam Houston Oak in Early Spring

SKETCH XLV.

"THE SAM HOUSTON OAK."

By Jewell Covin.

This lot is an historical spot, being a part of the lot upon which the old "Woman's Institution" was situated, and the spot honored by the presence of General Sam Houston. It is now used as a park for the little children of the neighborhood. The Sesame club put the apparatus and play things in the park for the children.

The tree at the southwest corner is known as the "Sam Houston Tree". Soon after the annexation of Texas Sam Houston spoke to a Harrison County audience under the tree. At the time he was running for governor of the state, but many people were opposed to him because he had signed the annexation papers. Most of the opposition was incited in a measure by Great Britain.

In his speech Sam Houston justified his signing the annexation papers by the remark, "Perhaps I sinned when I signed the annexation papers. I don't think I did; but if I did, remember there are others who sinned with me."

Sam Houston made a number of visits to Marshall, but this last visit in 1849 is the only one that has been commemorated by a monument. The tree, under which the little children play, has been preserved by the Sesame Club, which in 1913 placed the tablet upon it, bearing the following inscription:

"Under this tree General Sam Houston spoke to a Harrison County audience in 1849. This tablet was erected by the Sesame Club in 1913."

Unfortunately, Marshall did not save the whole of the ground, which was the site of the old institution, for a city park. Marshall has no centrally located park. The value of a park to the community would far outweigh the money that the sales of the lots have brought. In the future, may the citizens of Marshall awake to the realization that a central park would be beneficial to them, as well as add to the attractiveness of their city.

Mrs. Ann Young. Miss Annie Young.

SKETCH XLVI.

WALTER P. LANE.

By Locelyn Terrell.

General Walter P. Lane, the Marshall Ney of Texas, was born in County Cork, Ireland, in the year 1817. His parents, William and Olivia Lane, wishing to try their fortune in the New World, emigrated to the United States and landed at Baltimore in 1821. They eventually located in Fairview, Guernsey County, Ohio, where they resided with their family of nine children. Later the family moved to Wheeling, Va. Here young Lane left his parents to begin his life of adventure and knight errantry.

In the fall of 1835, on his way to Texas, Lane journeyed from Wheeling, Va., to Louisville, Ky., where his brother, Mr. Wade Lane, then lived. He remained at this place for a few months, holding a position as a clerk in his brother's business house. Later, General Stephen F. Austin and Dr. Branch T. Archer, two gentlemen from Texas, came to Louisville. As soon as he became acquainted with them, they gave him all the information he wished to know about Texas and also letters to General Sam Houston and Governor Smith.

Lane, having fully made up his mind to continue his journey, started for New Orleans, via Red River, for Texas. He stayed in New Orleans for a time and then went to Natchitoches; thence he journeyed on foot to San Augustine, Texas. When he arrived at the latter place, a company was being organized to join General Houston, who was battling heroically to preserve Texan independence. He became a member of the company in the place of a man who did not wish to join. This was the beginning of his remarkable military career. At Nacadoches he experienced various encounters with Indians and Mexicans; at Lynchburg he was detailed as a sentinel—his first military performance.

There is little known about the personal life of Walter P. Lane prior to the Battle of San Jacinto, in which he participated, a friendless youth and daring the chances of battle with a reckless gallantry.

After the Battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, in which he distinguished himself for his daring and bravery, he was given an honorary discharge from the army. He then went back to Nacadoches and later, crowned with military glory, he visited his parents at their old home in Wheeling, Va. Soon, however, succumbing to his desire for adventure, he returned to Texas on board a schooner. While cruising in the Gulf, he witnessed, during a period of six months, many thrilling adventures with Mexicans and mutineers.

Eventually he settled at Houston, Texas, but finding nothing of interest there, he went to San Augustine. Here he accepted the position as a teacher in the small community, and was regarded highly by the citizens at large. Later he joined a party of surveyers and incidentally became involved in several fights against the Indians who resented the trespassing of the white men upon their hunting grounds. After the rebellion had been smothered out, Lane returned to San Augustine and clerked in a store for two years; Later, however, wishing to launch himself upon the commercial world, he went into business with a merchant at Hamilton on the Sabine.

In 1843 wearying of his occupation, he sold out and went to San Antonio, still in search of adventure. At this time the Mexican war broke out, and Lane promptly joined the forces under General Taylor. He fought in several battles and took active parts in the war up until peace was declared.

The Mexican War being over, he returned once again to Wheeling, Va., where he remained for a few months. In 1849 the glitter of gold attracted him to California. At Sacramento, Ca., he met with varied success, sometimes having thousands and then again, as he termed it, "flat broke". In a year's time however he had realized eight thousand dollars with which he hoped to establish a provision store near Sacramento. Misfortune had willed that the enterprise be a failure for the American River overflowed, flooding the surrounding country and destroying his stock of goods which had been stored in tents. Making the best of his plight, he went to Nevada and again engaged in the mining industry.

The first thing that I noticed when I stepped
 out of the plane was a sense of freedom. The
 air was so fresh and clean, it felt like I
 had just escaped a cage. I took a deep
 breath and felt my lungs expand. The
 sun was shining brightly, and the birds
 were chirping happily. It was a perfect
 day, and I was finally home.

As I walked down the runway, I felt
 a sense of accomplishment. I had made it,
 and I was proud of myself. The people
 around me were cheering and waving,
 and I felt like a hero. I was finally
 home, and I was finally free.

The journey had been long and tiring,
 but it was worth it. I had seen so
 many beautiful places, and I had met
 so many wonderful people. I was
 finally home, and I was finally free.

I had finally reached my destination,
 and I was so happy. The people here
 were so friendly and welcoming, and I
 felt like I had found a new home. I
 was finally home, and I was finally free.

After eight months, he tired of mining and traveled to San Francisco. From there he took passage on a vessel bound for Peru. He landed safely at Callio, the port entry for the city of Lima, where he stayed for several months, but the spirit of unrest took hold of him again, and he returned to Texas, the Mecca of his journeys. He went to Marshall, Texas, the home of his brother, Mr. George Lane, where he entered into business for a year and a half.

Arizona was the next object of his travels, and he raised a company to go with him to that state to prospect for gold. The expedition proved to be a failure as gold was very scarce and the Apache Indians numerous and hostile.

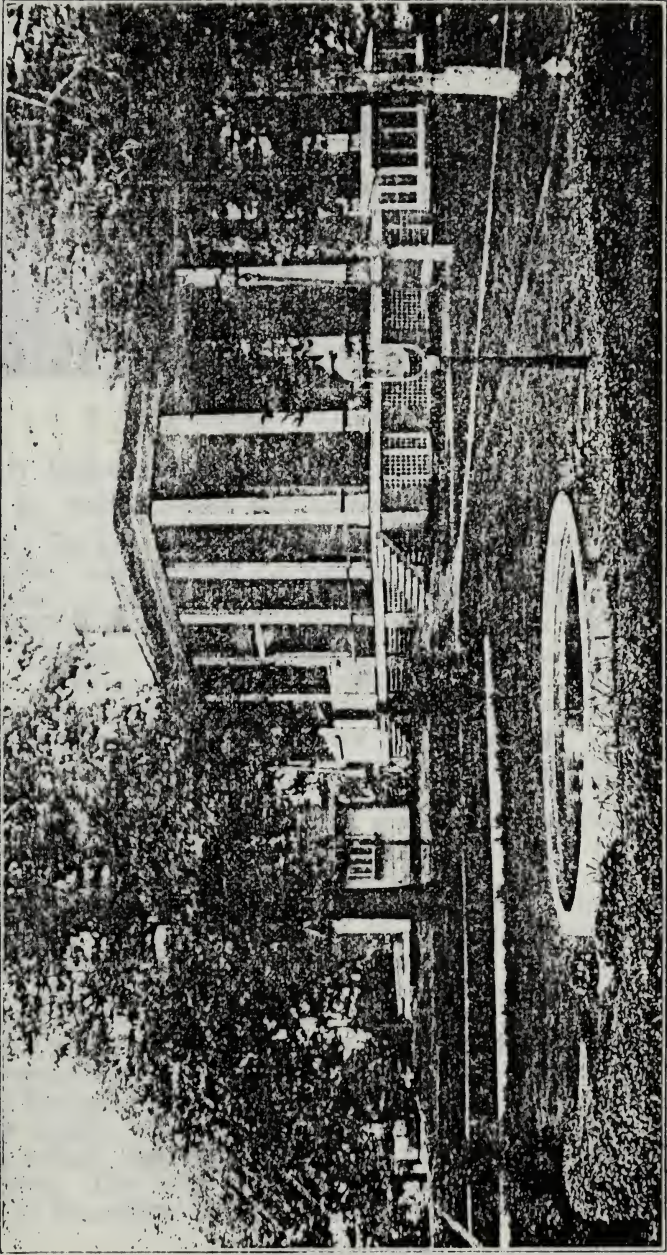
Becoming less imbued with the spirit of wanderlust, he settled again in Marshall, Texas. Here he entered into merchandizing, at which he continued until the beginning of the Civil War in 1861.

At the out break of the war, Lane quickly responded to the call to arms under the Confederacy. He joined Captain Winston's company of Harrison County and later went to Dallas where he was mustered into service in the Third Texas Cavalry. His experience in former wars served him to a practical advantage in his many encounters with the Indians as well as with the Federals. He bore the brunt of battle in almost every combat of both major and minor importance west of the Mississippi River. The last battle of any importance in which he served, was at Mansfield, La.

After the close of the war in 1865, General Lane returned to his home in Marshall. He lived there until the end of life, always receiving the admiration and esteem from all who love such ideal qualities in man of which General Walter P. Lane was a symbol. His death occurred in 1892, and the whole state as well as the city of Marshall mourned their loss of a man, fearless in war and faithful to his duties as a citizen in time of peace.

References: The Adventures and Recollections of Walter P. Lane. A San Jacinto Veteran. Containing Sketches of Texan, Mexican and Late Wars. Several Indian fights thrown in. Marshall, Texas, Tri-Weekly Herald Job Print, 1887.

Last Paragraph: Dallas News. Also an appen-



Once the Home of Lucy Holcombe, now a part of Bishop College

dix copied from the Dallas News 1892 giving an account of Lane's death.



SKETCH XLVII.

LUCY HOLCOMBE (WIFE OF GOV. PICKENS)

By Azalea Peden and Laurita Lyttleton.

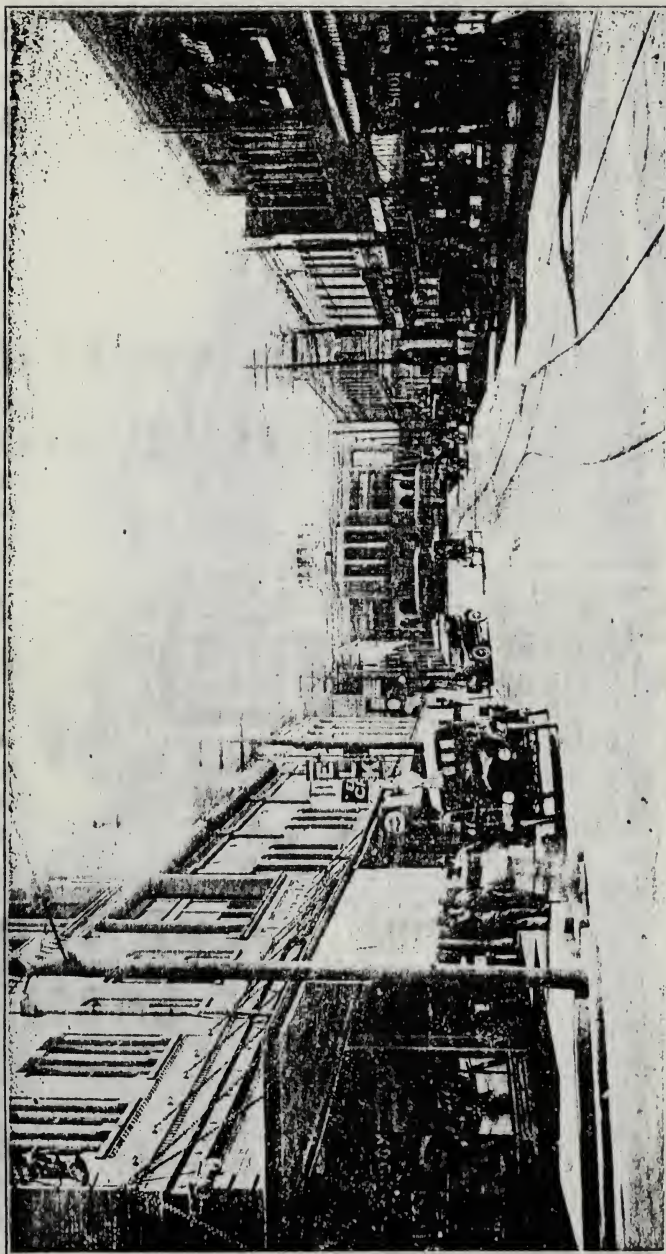
Lucy Petway Holcombe, whose picture graces the above bill, was born in La Grange, Fayette County, Tennessee, in 1832. Her father, Beverly Holcombe, Esq., moved to this town shortly before her birth from Virginia. On April 24, 1858, Lucy married Francis Wilkinson Pickens, in Marshall, Texas. Mr. Pickens had been a Representative in Congress but had just been appointed Minister to Russia. Mr. and Mrs. Pickens arrived in good time at St. Petersburg (Petrograd), where the latter at once attracted attention by her unusual beauty and grace. Her freedom from conventionality soon won the friendship of the Tsar and Tsarina, who insisted that the American Minister and his wife, in anticipation of the birth of their child, should be lodged in the Imperial Palace. There a daughter was born to them on March 14, 1859. Because of the love the people had for Mrs. Pickens, there was a great celebration upon this event. A salute was fired and the Imperial band played in honor of the event. The christening was performed by the Metropolitan in the Imperial Chapel. After the family names, Frances and Eugenia had been given to the infant, the Empress added the names of Olga and Neva. The baby soon acquired the Russian pet name of Douschka, meaning "little soul" or "darling"

which she carried through life. Douschka Pickens married Dr. George ucvier Dugas, of Augusta, Ga. Mrs. Dugas died in 1893 and was survived by two daughters, Lucy Frances and Adrienne Dorothea.

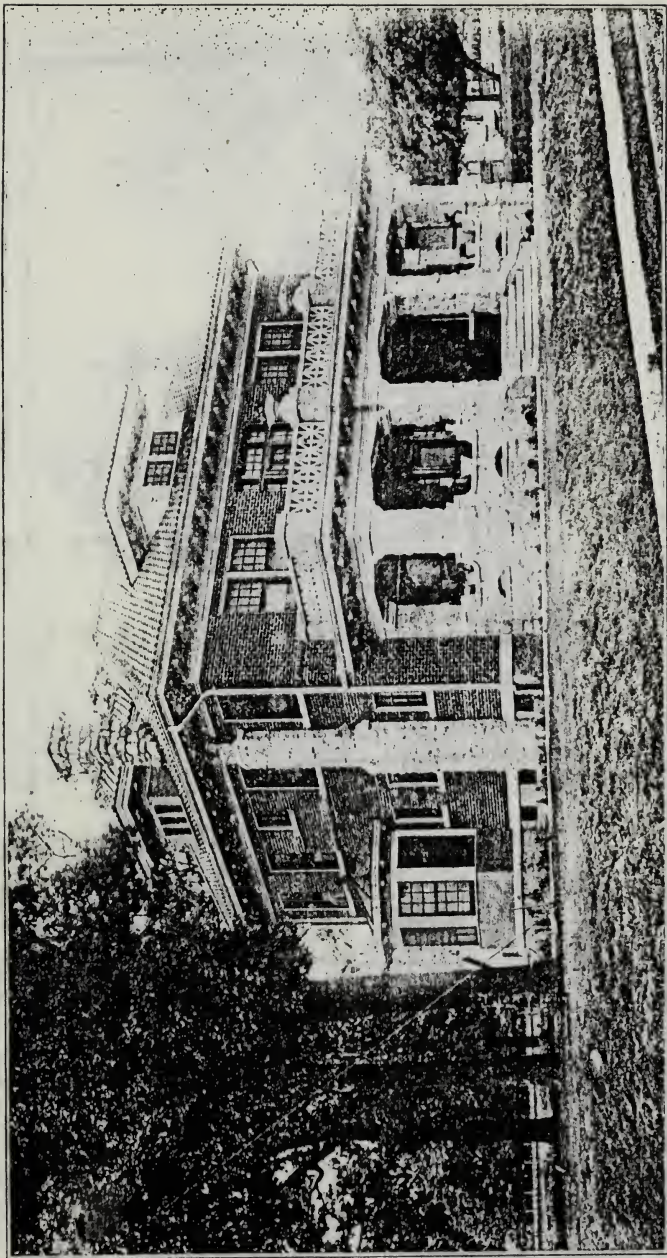
Mr. Pickens was recalled to S. C. to become War Governor of his State. There Mrs. Pickens won the admiration of all alike. "Of perfect figure and graceful carriage, with regular features, abundant hair of the shade called Titian, and a complexion to harmonize, her entrance into any circle caused a sensation. She was credited with the gifts of a diplomat and easily gained the admiration of those with whom she came in contact."

Her life was an example of the domestic virtues and simple piety. She was a devoted student of the Bible, and it is said that to hear her read the Psalms was a poetic treat. Her kindness shown to her many servants was unflinching and the pallbearers selected for her husband, daughter, and finally herself, were their faithful former slaves. From the time of the Governor's death, a few years after the close of the Civil War, Mrs. Pickens lived on their plantation in Edgefield County, S. C., rarely leaving home except for annual visits for Washington to attend the meetings of the Mount Vernon Association, in which she served as Regent for the State of S. Carolina. She was the originator and president of the Monument Association of Edgefield County, which performed the honorable task of erecting a monument to the Confederate dead.

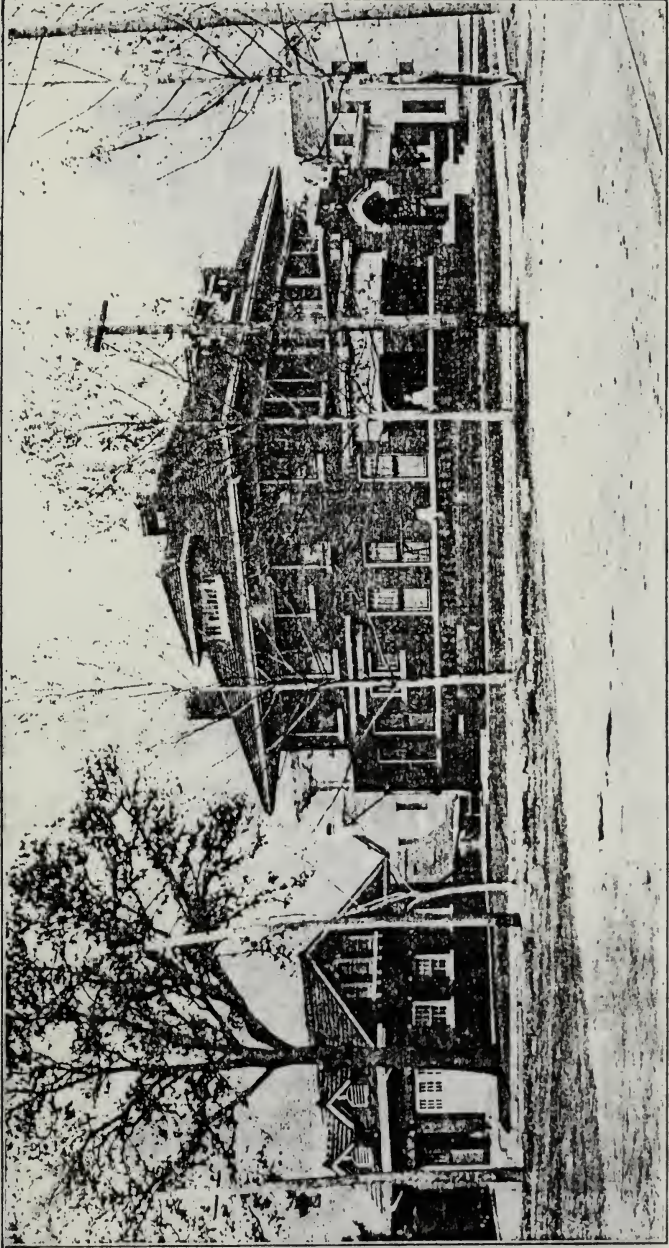
The public esteemed Mrs. Pickens so much that they named a regiment in her honor. This regiment was known as "The Holcombe Legion", a name which it retained throughout the war. Dr. Dock Owen, an official of Greenwood County, S. C., says: "I was present on the stand at Adams Run when Mrs. Pickens presented the large blue silk banner to the Legion. Our Colonel, P. F. Stevens, introduced her, and she made a fine talk. There was an entire brigade to hear her. The officers escorted her about the camp, where we were cooking our dinner of beef and corn bread, she taking a keen interest in our fare, our tents, and how we slept. Seven companies marched to the station to see her off, fired an infantry salute and gave her many cheers. God bless her, we all loved her. A



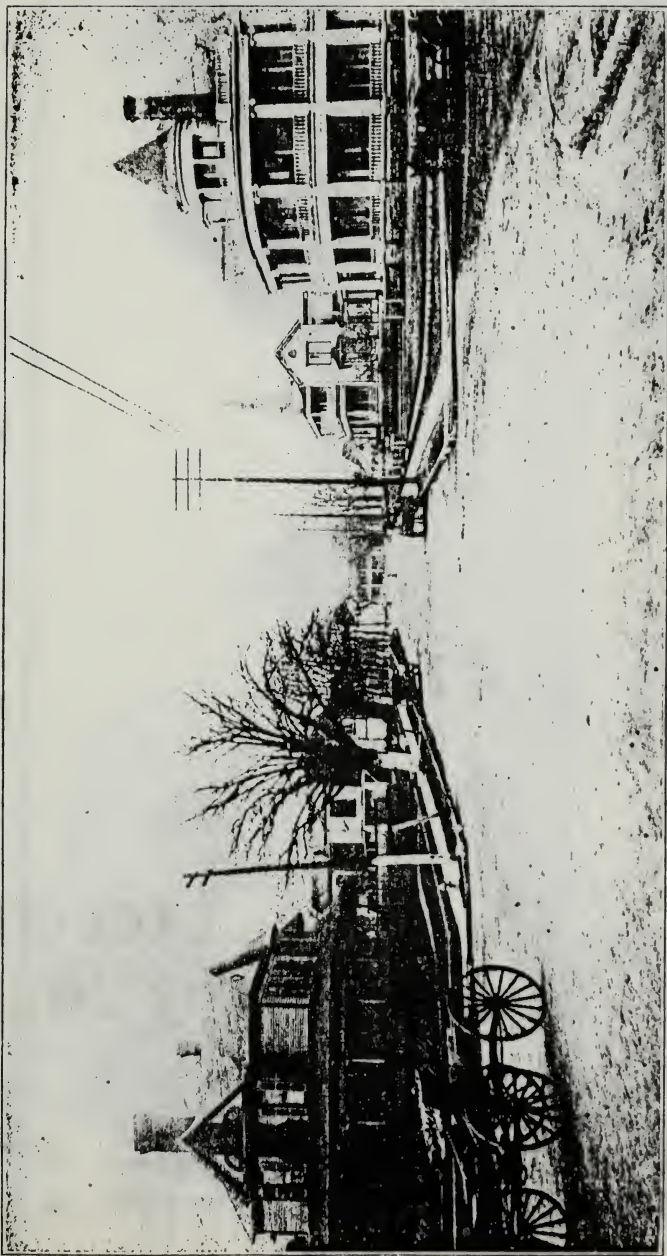
Washington Avenue looking South, the Court House in the Background



Residence of Mr. Rooney Moore



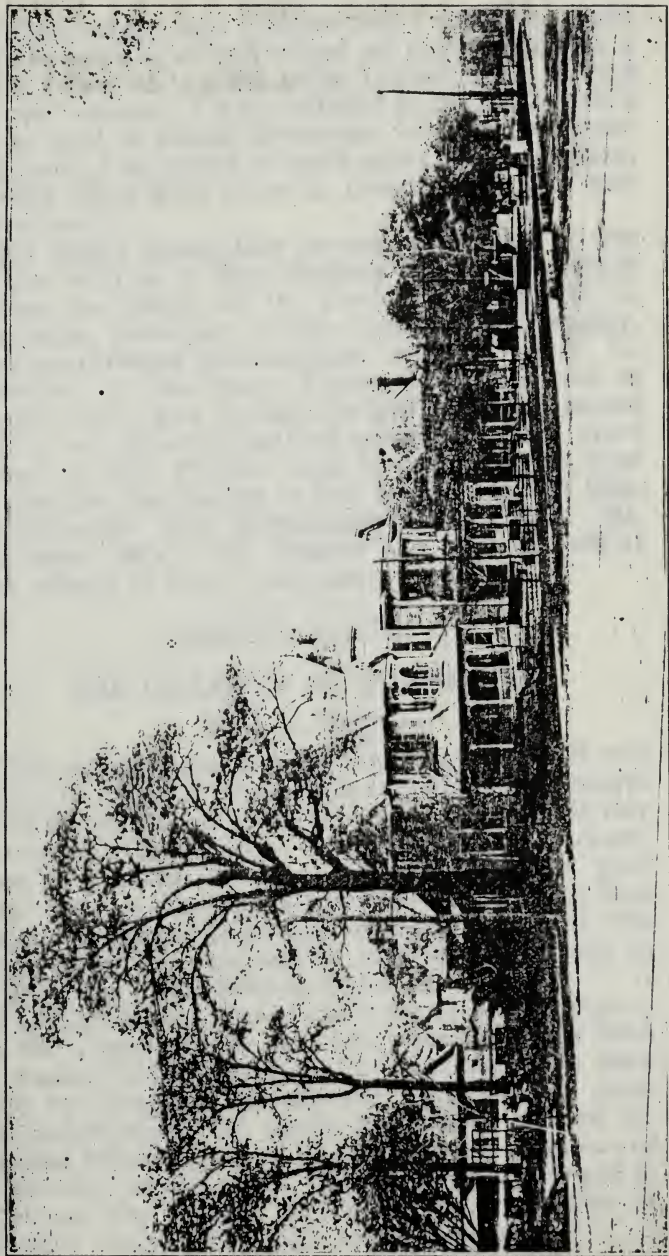
Residence of Mr. Frank Davis



View of West Austin Street prior to its being paved



West Burlison Street prior to its paving



View of Grand Avenue. The park is the work of the Sesame Club, 1915. This bit of civic attractiveness is a hint of what should be done on a large scale

short time before Mrs. Pickens died I spent the night at her house, sat up and talked all night. She was a devoted friend of the Holcombe Legion; wish we had more such women. I was wounded in the head with a piece of shell at Second Manassas, when we lost most of our men. I am proud to write about the old Legion; was with them four years in Company F. Am now eighty-three."

This sketch shows how natural and fitting it was that the portrait of Mrs. Pickens should be selected to adorn the money of the Confederacy. Mr. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, a highly-cultivated gentlewoman, resident of S. C., member of the State Convention which met at Columbia, 1860, and drafted the statement of reasons which it was believed justified secession, was a great admirer of Mrs. Pickens, and is doubtless the man who directed the placing of her portrait on the bills.

References: The Numismatist, July, 1918. Mr. Dock Owen. Mrs. T. M. Wagner and Mrs. H. DeWitt Smith, nieces of Lucy Holcombe.

SKETCH XLVIII.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

By J. D. Scott.

This organization is a harbinger of hope. It will develop the spirit of cooperation and will help to secure results through team work, thus making our little city a better place in which to live. Already it has championed to a successful issue the struggle for good roads. That is, the bonds have been voted. All that remains is proper construction and repair of the roads. Next, the chamber of commerce will lead in the drive for an additional school tax.

The high school seemed eager for such an organization, for it immediately sent two representatives from the student body. The dues for these members were raised by voluntary twenty-cent contributions, more than two-thirds of the pupils responding. Of the ten thousand dollars a year to be raised by the members of the chamber of commerce, the high school is proud to contribute fifty dollars. Why not a junior chamber of commerce composed of high school students?

MARSHALL.

Little town, girdled by vistas of blue-shadowed hills,
Where else does nature paint such
Red-hued earth, such trees of
Lambent green—a picture
After a rain?

Where else do violets smile in the
Face of a January sky, daring the breath of the
Norther that in a twinkling changes balmiest
Air like sunny May's to coldest
Blasts of December?

Where else does April waken such hosts of
Pink-and-white primroses that
Lovingly clothe old ditches and spots neglected:
Beauty's reach for perfection,—like faithful wives
Striving to hide from all eyes bad husbands'
Limitations?

Where else do girls wear such showers of
Natural curls, and boys and girls alike such
Courteous manners, such
Frank, bright smiles?

Where else are people so kind, so gentle,
So hospitable?

Some say you're asleep, little town.
Is it true?

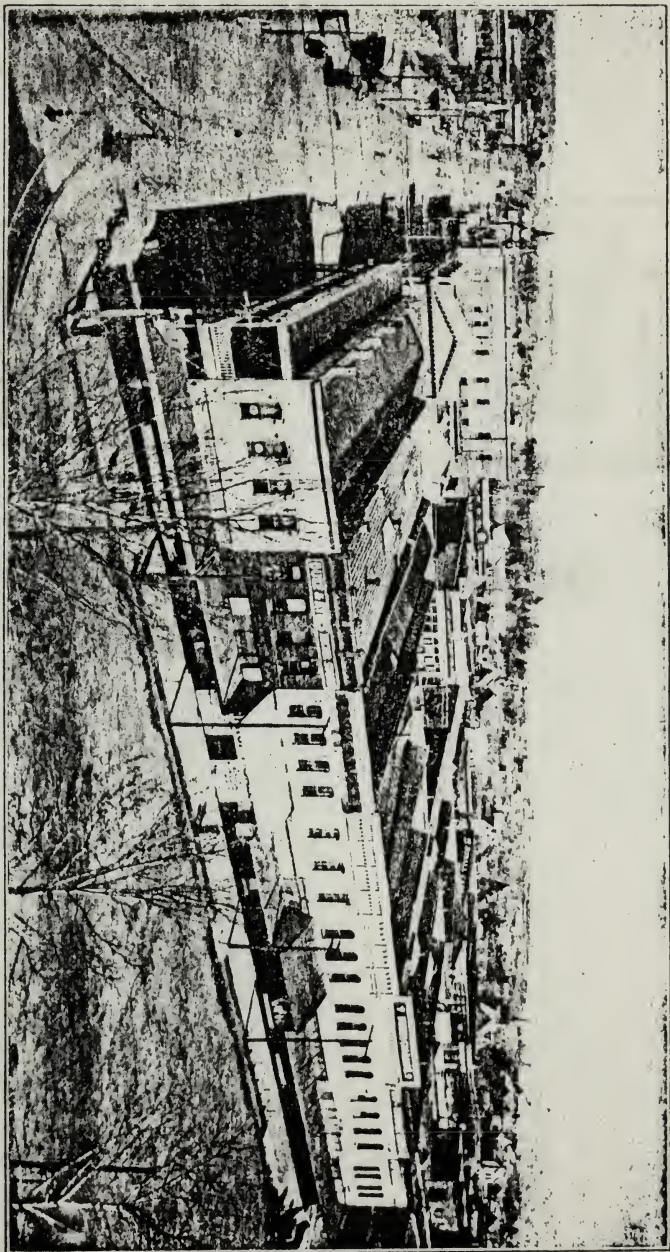
You will waken perchance some day.
Yes, that day may dawn when April's kisses
Call, in answer will come, as now, hosts of
Dainty primroses to deck—the unsightly ditches all
gone—

Well-kept lawns and surprising by-ways: nature and
art as at one.

Then, little town, more lovely will you be,
If—mark the proviso—gaining zest to thrive,
You lose, oh, lose not the gentle
Kindly human spirit that makes you
Lovely now.

PEGGY.

Bird's-Eye View of Marshall, Looking North from the Court House, Sunday



85

1 8388



View of the building from the street

3239 1

